THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

OL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 15 JULY, 1837. [NO. 9411.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. SOUTHWARD Commander, 687, Tons Register, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, 15th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Barque *Scourfield*, 329 tons; CHALES S. EVANS Commander;—will sail on or before the 28th July. For passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the Office of,

GISBORNE, MENZIES and Co.

Rampart Row, 15th July 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail by the end of July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 15th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship *Child Harold, G. Willis*, Commander; has good accommodations for passengers, and Carries a Surgeon will sail on or about the 5th. Proximo For freight or passage apply to, MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG and Co.—Rampart Row, 15th July, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, expected to arrive from the Mauritius in the course of this month. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For terms apply to, *McGregor, Brownrigg, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 15th July, 1837.

FOR MADRAS.—The Brig *Corsair*, Captain *Porter*, to sail the first week in August. For freight or passage apply to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.—Rampart Row, 15th July, 1827.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and testament of *Nursew Narrayen Bongayi*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Annunta Pundlick Poy* and *Tannaboye* his wife, the son-in-law and daughter of the said deccased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

बईतील सूप्रोम कोर्ट जुडीकेटर अर्जि केलो आहे किं कैलासवासी सीव नारायेण बोगे मुंबईकर हींदु शेवटचे मृत्युपत्राचा अखत्यार ीतून अनंता पुंडुळीक पै व याचो थमनाबाई ते सदरहु कैलासवासी जावई व कन्या यांस देणे त्यांस यां ड्याचा समंध असेल त्या सर्वांस याप ा वरून कळवीलें जाते.

तारीख १३ वी जुलई सन १८३७.

हेनरी कालीन्स.

अर्जदाराचा वकील.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits of the Estate and effects of the late DOOLUBDASS KESSOORDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo, merchant and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to JUMNADASS KOOSHALLDASS the *Nephew* of the said deceased all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of July, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

મરનાર•દુલભદાશ•ફેશ્રુરદાશ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•હીનદુ•વેપારી•તથા•રેહેવાશી•હતો• તેની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનો•કારભાર• ચલાવાનો•અખતીઆર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુંમબઇની•જુદીફેટર•ની•શ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટમો•જમનાદાશ•ખુશાલદાશ•તે•એ•મરનારનો•ભત રીજે•થાએ•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને• મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•હેનાં બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જહેર•થાએ— તારીખ ૧૨ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ *

જે—પી—લારકીનશ

અરજ•કરનારનો—વકીલ

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Notice is here, by given, that a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. NOTON.—*Clerk of the Peace.*

Bombay, Town Hall, 14th July, 1837.

IN THE SUREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of GUNPUT BAPSHA BHANDAREE AND KESSOW DULBA BHANDAREE..... } *Plaintiffs.*

Vs.

WISSWANATH PANDOORUNGJEE, JAJOONATAH PANDOORUNGJEE AND JEWBA PANDOORUNGJEE..... } *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the 19th Instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises the Right Title and Interest of the abovementioned Defendants of in and to a moiety or half an Oart called Wovulwady together with a small dwelling House with 2 shops assessed No. 17, 1 small dwelling House of two Divisions assessed No. 20. 1 upperroomed stable assessed No. 21, 1 upper-roomed Chaul or Range of 6 Divisions assessed No. 69, 1 small dwelling House assessed No. 70, 1 upper-romed dwelling House assessed No. 71 all covered with Tiles with their appurtenances and also one Cudjan Hut standing in the said Oart the whole situate without the Town walls on New Soonapoor Road near Bomanjee Hormusjee's Augearee and in the neighboorhood of a House belonging to Narrayen Curstna Laud.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 8th July, 1837.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદી ફેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમોથી

પલી•શાઇડ

શરીફનુ•વેચાંણ

ફએરી•ફેશીઅશનાં•હોકમનાંમાંની•ખુબી થી•ગનપટ•બાપશા•ભનદારી•તથા•ફેશાવ કુલતા•ભંનદારી•ફરીઆદી•ફરનારાઓ વીશ્રુનાઇ•પાંડુરંગજી•તથા•જગાનનાઇ•પાંડુરંગજી•તથા•જીવબા•પાંડુરંગજી•જવાબ•દેનારાઓ *

ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—તા• ૧૮ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંનાં•ખુધવારને•દંને•પાછલા પોહોરનાં•કલાક ૪ નાં•ભંહાંછે•તાંહાંજ•ઉપર•કહેલા•કરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દેનારાઓનો હક•હલાકો•તથા•ભાભ•વોવલ•વાડીમોનો અરધો•ભાગ•તે•શાઠે•એક•નાંધલુ•ઘેર•ભેકુકાંનો•શાઠે•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૧૭ મો•તથા•એક•બીજુ•નાંધલુ • ઘેર•ગાલા•બેનુ•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૨૦ મો•તથા•માલનો•તબેલો•એક•તે•ઉપર આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૨૧ મો•તથા•માલની ચાલ•એક•કોઠરાં•અથવા•ગાલા ૬ ની•તે• ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૬૮ મો•તથા • એક•નાંધલુ•ઘેર•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો• આંક ૭૦ મો•તથા•માલનુ•ઘેર•એક•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૭૧ મો•તે•બધાં નલીઆંથી•ઢાંકેલાંછે•તથા•જેકાંઇ•તેનુ•હોએ તે•શાઠે•તથા•એક•જાવલીનાં•ભાપરાંનુ•જુ કુ•તેજ•વાડીમો•ઉપ્રુછે•તે•શરવે• ભાકાર ફોટ•નવા•શ્રુનાંપોરનાં•રશતા•ઉપર• ભંમનજી•હોરમજજીનાં•આતશ•બેકેરીમની•અગી આરી•આગાલ•નારાએન•ફ્રુકુશટનાં•લાડનાં ઘેરની•પડોશમોછે•તેહમો•પોચેછે•તે•જહેર લીલાંકુ•કરીને•વેચશે *

જે—એલ—જનશન—શરીફ

શ્રી•મુંમબઇની•શરીફની•આજ્ઞેશ

તા• ૮ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ *

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse laine* of Bordeaux: Rs

LABORIE' Cos. } few dozen Pints 9
and do. Quarts 15
Chateau Guyonnet do. do 10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen of each kind. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 15th July, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Mooleevahoo, widow of Davidass Hurjeevondass, Hindoo, late of Bombay, Inhabitant, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed *Mooleevahoo*, widow, deceased, may be granted to *Munmohundass Davidass*, one of her sons, the sole Executor named in the said Will of the said *Mooleevahoo*, widow, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 12th day of July, 1837.

C. A. WEST,—*Proctor.*

શ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટ

ધકલીશીઆશતીકાલ•શાધડ

મરનાર•મુલીવકુ•તે•દેવીદાશ•હરજીવંન દાશ•શ્રી•મુંમબઇનો•હીનકુ•રેહેવાશી હતો•તેની•વીધવાનાં•છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાં•બાબત *

કુપર•કહેલી•મરનાર•મુલીવકુ•વીધવાનાં છેલાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાંનો• અખ આર•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદી ફેટર ની•શ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટમો•મનમોહનદાશ•દેવી દાશ•તે•એ•બાધનાં•છોકરાઓમોનો•એક છોકરો•તથા•એખલો•એકજ•વીલમો• એજ મરનાર•મુલીવકુ•વીધવાએ•નામ•લખી•ઠેર વેલો•વકીલછે•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•હેનાં બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જહેર•થાએ— તારીખ ૧૨ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ *

શી—એ—વેશટ—વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.—Pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven made in a certain cause depending in the said Court wherein *Virginia Jane Eliza Seton*, an Infant by *Daniel Bowden Smith*, Esquire, her next Friend is complainant and *James Sindry, William George Graham, Esquires, David Elphinston Seton*, and *Virginia Seton* are Defendants, the Creditors and Pecuniary legatees of the said *David Seton*, the Testator in the pleadings in the said cause mentioned are on or before the Twenty eighth day of July instant Peremptorily to come in by themselves or their Solicitors before JOHN LLOYD PHILIPPS Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Chambers, in the Court House at Bombay aforesaid, and prove their respective debts and claim their respective legacies or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,
Complainant's Solicitor.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindlay's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered. —Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

COWASJEE and HORMAJEE JEWAHJEE, opposite to Wooler and Co. beg to inform their Customers and the public in general, that they have just received for sale, by the Ship *Minerva* from London. Gentlemen's superfine fashionable waterproof ventilating drab and black broad brim beaver hats oval shaped lined with silk bands by Thos. Southby.—Bombay 14 July, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London.*

"Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and uor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry.....in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₱ doz.
Blackburns Madeira... " 3 " "	25	"
Aubriets Champagne.. " 3 " "	45	"
Tinto Madeira.....	20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825 in 3 doz. Cases	35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825 "	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy in 3 dozen Cases	18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour, Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 12 ₱ dozen in 1 doz. Cases
	Rs 10 " "

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. Rs 320 ₱ Hhd.
Do....." Quarter Casks 160 "

ON Sale, a few best finished double barrelled Guns, with Apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from Mr. Chas. Moore, of St. James's Street, London, Price Rs. 500 each, for Cash. Apply to *Curnunund Sadasewjee*, at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*

C. S. has also for sale, a few copper Tubes, at Rs. 20 per Mille.—Bombay, 15th July, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, AND Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 450 ₱ butt, also a few pipes of Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs 500 ₱ pipe.—Terms, Cash. —Bombay, 15th July, 1837.

TENNENT'S Glasgow Beer, on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. SKINNER and Co. just landed ex Jamaica, this highly esteemed Beer at 45 Rs in Hhd. and 25 Rs in qr. Casks.—Dady's Buildings, 15th July, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Purbhasunker Bhimjee*, administrator to the Estate and Effects of the late *Nagjee Coonverjee Josey* of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, hath contracted to bargain and sell All that messuage, Tenement or dwelling House, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Nagdew Street, assessed No. 1, standing on the Fazendary Ground, the qroperty of the said deceased, any person or persons having claim or demand on the same by way of Mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to *Messrs. Morgan* and *Armitage*, attornies at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else the same will be precluded therein.—Dated this 13th day of July, 1837.

ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—પરલેશંકર જીમજી•તે•મરનાર•નાગજી•કુવરજી•જોશી શ્રી•મુંમબઇનો•હીનકુ•રેહેવાશી•હતો• તેની•ઇશકેઆંમતનાં•વકીલે•ઘેર•એક•વેચાનુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે•તે•શ્રી • ભાકાર ફોટ•નાગદેવનાં•મોહોલામોછે—તે • ઉપર • આશેશમેનટનો•આંક ૧ લોછે•તથા•પરજંદા રી•જમીન•ઉપરછે•તે•ઇશકેઆંમત•એજ• મરનાર નીછે—એ•ઉપર•હરએક•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશી•અથવા બીજી•કાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ• પોચતુ•હોએતો•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદ તમો•મીશીઅરશ•આગીન•તથા•આરમીતેજ ધારાનાં•વકીલોને•જહેર•કરે—મુદતપછી • કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે • નહી—તારીખ ૧૩ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ *

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart, and Co., London, in convenient sets, at 1*s.* 10*d.* per Rupee 30 days' sight, may be had of McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.
Bombay, 15th July, 1837.

ON Sale at Messr's McVICAR BURN, & Co's. Godown.—Superior Champaign from Mumm Giesler and Co... 45 Rupees per dozen.
Eau de Cologne ditto. do. 12 per do.
Rampart Row 15th July 1837.

D. AND M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer *Ex "Minerva"* which they have for sale at 35 Rs ℔ H'hd, Cash.—Bombay 15th July, 1837.

FOR SALE,—A choice collection of Vegetable Seeds, just imported from the Cape. Apply at the office of FRITH, and Co. —Nesbitt Lane. 15th July, 1837.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs, per Candy. on the Pepper will be required, 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance, & eight days after if from any person at Alleppy which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

JOHN MORPHEW,
Comml. Agent to the Travancore Government.
Coml. Office Alleppey, 31st May, 1837.

તરાવેનક્રોર-ની-એલચી-તથા-મરી ફેઠલ-શરૂ-કરનારને-શતા-આપીછે-જે-તે રાવેનક્રોર-ની-એલચી-તથા-મરી-ફેનુક્રા-મોશમનાં-પાકની-વીશે-પરપોજલો-તા- ૧૦ મી-આવતા-આગશટ-મરીનાંની-શ્રુધી-લેવાં એલચી-અગાઉ-પરમાંણે-વીનવા-દેશે-નરી તથા-તે-બધો-આખો-જઠો-અથવા-તેમોની-ઓછામો-ઓછી-શો-ખાંડી-શ્રુધીનાં-પરપોજ લો-લેશે—એલચીનુ-દાશતાંન-ફલમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી-વધારેછે-તે-દર-ખાંડી-એક્રનાં- અં ગરેજ-રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે-ગનવા-તે-એલચી શરેશતા-પરમાંણે-શરક્રારનાં-ખરચથી-તે-બે વડી-શાદરીમો-મુડા-બાંધી-વાંક્રાંણપર-ચક્રાવી- આપેઆમો-આવશે ✻

મરીનો-જઠો-ધારેઆ-પરમાંણે - આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો-થાશે-તે-દર-એક્ર-ખાંડી ૫૦૦ અંગરેજ-રતલની-ગનવી-તેબી-એલચી - પરમાંણે-શરક્રારનાં-ખરચથી-બેવડી-શાદરી મો-મુડા-બાંધી-વાંક્રાંણપર-ચક્રાવી- આપે આમો-આવશે ✻

દર-ખાંડીએ-ક્રંટરાક્રટરે-એલચી-ઉપર-રુ પીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા-મરીની-દર-ખાંડીએ-રુપી આ ૧૦ અનામત-આપવા-જેથએચ-તે-જે- કુર-ગોમનુ-ક્રંટરાક્રટ-હોએ-તો-ક્રંટરાક્રટ - ક્રબુલ-થઆ-પછી ૨૫ દાક્રાડામો-આપવા - તથા-આલપજ્ઞનુ-જે-લોક્રોનુ-હશે-તેને-આઠ- દાક્રાડામો-આપવા-તે-જે-એલચી-તા- ૩૧ મી જનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી-તથા-મરી-તારીખ ૨૦ મી-મે ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી-નરી-લજ્ઞજશે-તો- તે-અનામત-રાખેલા-રુપીઆ-ગ્રનેગારીમો- જશે-તથા-તે-ક્રંતરાક્રટ-રદ-તથા-બાતલ-થશે એલચી-તથા-મરી-જોખી-લીધા-પછી - તેનો-જોખંમ-ખરીદદારને-માંઠે-રહેશે ✻

માલનો-નમુનો-તથા-ક્રાંજ-વધારે-પરપુછ ક્રરવી-હોએતો-ફેઠલ-શરૂી-ક્રરનારને - મલે આથી-અથવા-લખી-મોક્રલેઆથી-આલુમ-થશે

પરપોજલમો-જે-ભાવ-લખવો-તે-અખેરે- લખવો-તથા-તેનાં-શરનામાં-ઉપર-એમ-લ ખવુ-જે-ક્રેબલેઆલંમ-શ્રી- તરાવેનક્રોરનાં - રાજાનાં-ઉછીનાં-દેવાંન - તે -બંધ-લાક્રોતો ક્રરવો-અને-જે-વીશેનુ-પરપોજલ-હોએ-તે- લખવુ-તેમો-એલચી-અથવા-મરી-તે - શર નામાં-ઉપર-લખવુ-તે-તારીખ ૧૦ મી-આ ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી-લેશે-તે-શ્રી-તરીવેનદ રમની-હજુર-ક્રચેરીમો-જેક્રોઇ-લોક્રોએ-પર પોજલ-ઝીધા-હશે-તેનાંઓને-તાંક્રાં-આવવા ની-છુટછે-તાંક્રાં-તેહોનાં-દેખતાં-ઉધ કરો - ને-જેનો-ભાવ-વધારે-હશે-તે-જે-ક્રબુલ-ક્રર વામો-આવશે-તો-તેનુ-પરપોજલ - ક્રબુલ- થાશે ✻

જાંન-મારક્રીકુ
તરાવેનક્રોર-ની-શરક્રારનો-વેપાર ખાતાનો-આકતીઓ ✻
વેપાર-ખાતાંની-આક્રીશ-શ્રી-આલપજ
તા- ૩૧ મી-મે ૧૮૩૭ ✻

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal of 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as ollows :—

Gallee growth	2000
Pattanom Ditto	2000
Toonds	4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Pungoony 14th October 1837 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and 1838 Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર-હીઆંથી-આપીએચજે —ક્રેબલે આલંમ-શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરનાં-રાજાનો-ઉછીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ નુનદ-અથવા-ગાંશડી-જાક્રનાં તંબાકુની-તે-દર-એક્ર ૩૦૦ દચ-રતલની- તનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજ-રતલ-બરાબરની-શાપ લાદ-વીશેનાં-મોક્રોરબંધ-પરપોજલો-તારી ખ ૨૮ મી-જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી-લેશે-તે - તેજ-ગોમની-શરક્રારનાં-ક્રાંમ - શારૂ- શંને $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ નાં-વરશ-શારૂ-જોઇએચ-તે- પરપોજલમો-દર-એક્ર-નુનદનો-ભાવ-લખવો તંબાકુનો-જઠો-ફેઠલ-ક્રહેલા-પરમાંણે- જોઇએચ ✻

ગાલીનો-પાક્રેલો.....૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો-પાક્રેલો.....૨૦૦૦
નુનદ...૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ-શારો-તથા-વેપાર-ક્રરવા-લાએક્રનો તંબાકુ-તારીખ ૩૦ મી-પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા-તારીખ ૧૪ મી-અક્રટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને-દીવશથી-આપવાને-શરૂ-ક્રરવુ-તે-તારી ખ ૨૦ પનગ્રરી-શંને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા-તારી ખ ૩૧ મી-મારચ ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો-શંધો - ક્રુબ્રલાંન-તથા-પોરક્રાટની-શરક્રારી-વખાર મો-પોહોચાડી-આપવો ✻

તે-ક્રંટરાક્રટરે-પોતાનુ-ક્રંટરાક્રટ-પુરૂ-ક્રરી આપવા-શારૂ-શારા-લાએક્ર-જામીનો-આપ વા-તે-જેહો - શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરમો-તેટલાની- મીલક્રત-ધરાવતા-હોએ-તેવા-આપવા ✻

જેનાં-પરપોજલથી-ક્રાંઈદો-થાશે-તેનુ - ક્ર બુલ-ઝીધામો-આવશે-તથા-ક્રંટરાક્રટરે - પો તે-અથવા-પોતાની-વતી-પોતાનાં-વકીલને શતા-આપી-શ્રી-તરીવેનદરમમો-દેવાંન-ક્ર ચેરીમો-મોક્રલવો-જે-તે-શરક્રારને-તેક્રંટરા ક્રટ-વીશેનુ-લખત-ક્રરી-આપે ✻

જામીનો-ક્રબુલતનામુ-ઝીધા-અગાઉ-હા જર-ક્રરવાની-અગતછે-તથા - શરૂી - થાએ આ-પછી-બધા-માલનો-અરધો-અવેજ - અ ગાઉથી-આપશે-ને-બાકીનો-અરધો-અવેજ માલ-બધો-પોહોચાડેઆ-પછી-આપશે ✻

પરપોજલો-લેવા - શારૂ - જે-દાક્રાડો-ઠરવે ઓછે-તેને-બીજે-દીવશે-હજુર-ક્રચેરીમો- જે-લોક્રોએ-પરપોજલ-આપેઆં-હશે - તેહો ને-અથવા-તેનાંઓની-તરક્રથી-તેનાંનાં-આ કતીઆઓને-તાંક્રાં-આવવાને-રજાછે-તેનાં નાં-દેખતાં-ઉધાડશે ✻

પરપોજલનાં-શરનામાં-ઉપર-એમ-લખવુ જે-શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરની-શરક્રારનાં-ક્રાંમ-શા રૂછે-તથા-જાક્રનાંનાં-તંબાકુની-શપલાધનુછે

(શરૂી) આર—રનગારાવ-ઉછીનો-દેવાંન
શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરમોની-તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર-ક્રચેરી-તા- ૨ જી-જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી-નક્રલ)
જાંન-મારક્રીકુ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the fupply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ℔ Coomb, sor the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely :—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" Kyancolum	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ℔ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે-હજાર-કુમબ-શ્રી-ચુમબજ્ઞનાં મીઠાંની-તે-દર-એક્ર-કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે નક્રોરનાં-ક્રરાઓની-શપલાજ-વીશે-ક્રેબલે આલંમ-શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરનાં-રાજાનો-ઉછીનો દેવાંન-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-આગશટ-શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી-મોહોરબંધ-પરપોજલો-લેશે-તે-તેજ- શરક્રારનાં-ક્રાંમ-શારૂ-જોઇએચ ✻

એ-બધો-માલ-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-મારચ- ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો-હેઠલ-ક્રહેલે-બંદરે-પોહોચા ડી-આપવો ✻

શ્રી-આલપજ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
ચુનામબોમ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
ક્રીઆનક્રોલંમ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાક્રોદમ	૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુબ્રલાન	૪૦૦ કુમબ
જુમલે	૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો-લેવા-શારૂ-જે-દાક્રાડો - ઠરવે ઓછે-તેને-બીજે-દીવશે-હજુર-ક્રચેરીમો- જે-લોક્રોએ-પરપોજલ-આપેઆં-હશે. તેહો ને-અથવા-તેનાંઓની-તરક્રથી-તેનાંનાં-આ કતીઆઓને-તાંક્રાં-આવવાને-રજાછે-તેનાં નાં-દેખતાં-ઉધાડશે ✻

પરપોજલનાં-શરનામાં-ઉપર-એમ-લખવુ જે-શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરની-શરક્રારનાં-ક્રાંમ-શા રૂછે-તથા-જાક્રનાંનાં-તંબાકુની-શપલાધનુછે

(શરૂી) આર—રનગારાવ-ઉછીનો-દેવાંન
શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરમોની-તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર-ક્રચેરી-તા- ૨ જી-જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી-નક્રલ)
જાંન-મારક્રીકુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre	40 Candies of 600 lbs.	English	
Brimstone	10....	Do.....	Do... ..Do.
Sugar	200..	Do. of 500	Do... ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of * * * * * * * for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.
Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.
(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફેઠલ-ક્રહેલી-જનશો-ની-શ વીશે-ક્રેબલેઆલંમ - શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોર- જનો-ઉછીનો-દેવાંન-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-મે શટ-શંને ૧૮૩૭ શ્રુધી-મોહોરબંધ-પર લો-લેશે-તે-શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરની-શરક્રા ક્રાંમ-શારૂ-જોઇએચ-જેનાં- પરપોજલથ એદો-થશે-તેનુ-ક્રબુલ-ક્રરશે ✻

શ્રુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી-તે-દર-એક્ર-અંગ
૬૦૦ રતલની ✻
ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી-તે-દર-એક્ર - અંગ
૬૦૦ રતલની ✻
ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી-તે-દર-એક્ર-અંગરેજી ૫૦
રતલની ✻

તે-જનશો-શ્રી-આલપજ-અથવા - શ્ર તરીવેનદરમમો-તારીખ ૩૧ મી-દીશેમ આવતા-મરીનાંની-શ્રુધી-પોહોચાડી-શ વી-તેનાં-નાંણાં-દર-એક્ર-રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ક્રરમ-પરમાંણે-ગનેઆમો-આવશે ✻

પરપોજલો-લેવા-શારૂ - જે-દાક્રાડો-ઠરવે ઓછે-તેને-બીજે-દીવશે-હજુર-ક્રચેરીમો - જે-લોક્રોએ-પરપોજલ-આપેઆં-હશે - તેહો ને - અથવા - તેનાંઓની-તરક્રથી-તેનાંનાં - આકતીઆઓને-તાંક્રાં-આવવાને - રજાછે - તેનાંનાં-દેખતાં-ઉધાડશે ✻

પરપોજલનાં-શરનામાં-ઉપર-એમ-લખવુ જે-શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરની-શરક્રારનાં-ક્રાંમ-શા રૂછે-તથા-ક્રલાંની-શપલાધનુછે ✻

(શરૂી) આર—રનગારાવ
ઉછીનો-દેવાંન
શ્રી-તરાવેનક્રોરમોની-તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર-ક્રચેરી-તા- ૨ જી-જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી-નક્રલ)
જાંન-મારક્રીકુ

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.
House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.
A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by J. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee ..., lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Back-bay.—Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 15th July, 1837.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Provisional Committee beg to notify for the information of the Shareholders, that by the overland mail brought by the *Palinurus*, they have received a communication from their agent, Mr. Ashburner, of the 1st May, of a very satisfactory nature.

Previous to Mr. Ashburner's arrival, a great prejudice against the Bank, had been created by the strong opposition used by parties adverse to it while no one was on the spot to advocate it's Interests.

On his arrival however in London on the 24th April, he put himself into immediate personal Communication with a leading and influential Officer at the East India House, who expressed himself most favourable to the views of the Shareholders of the Bank, and stated that the only objection evinced by the Court of Directors to giving an immediate decision in regard to the confirmation of the Charter granted by this Government, arose out of their desire to await a reply to a reference, made by the Court to the Supreme Government on the subject of the projected Bank of India, which was looked for in the course of a few weeks.

The Bombay scheme had already received the most encouraging and decided support from most of the influential members of the East India Houses in London, to whom a reference was made by the Committee here, and looking to what may fairly be expected to be the result of the projected scheme for the Bank of India, and to letters received individually by members of the Committee, there is every probability that the Bank of Bombay, under the charter applied for, may be brought into operation in the course of a few months hence.

A Copy of Mr. Ashburner's communication has been left with the Treasurers, Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co. for the perusal of the shareholders.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Secr. to the Committee.*

Bombay, 14th July 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th July, 1837.

No. 319.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Scobie, Sub-Assistant Commissary General is appointed Deputy Assistant, to complete the establishment of the Commissariat Department, from the 21st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1837.

No. 320.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Lieutenant G. H. Bell asis of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 25th January 1836, and extended on the 9th January last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of six months on the same account,

No. 321.—The following temporary arrangement is made.—

Lieutenant C. G. G. Munro, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Details of that Regiment stationed in the Northern Concan.

No. 322.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Ensign W. Brown of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 1st February 1836, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 323.—Surgeon Henderson is permitted to proceed to the Deccan for a period of two months, on six certificate.

No. 324.—The General Order dated 19th ultimo, granting furlough to Europe for one year to Captain R. Mignan of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, on urgent private affairs, is cancelled; and that Officer is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years agreeably to the Regulations.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1837.

No. 58.—Captain R. Cogan, of the Indian Navy, has returned to his duty.—Date of arrival at the Presidency 24th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. P. Stewart, to be acting deputy accountant general until further orders.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1837.

Mr. L. R. Reid, Secretary to Government in the territorial department, is allowed agreeably to the provisions of the absentee regulation, an extension, for a further period of three months, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 13th August 1835, and extended on the 15th April last.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July, 1837.

Mr. A. Hornby, acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 7th instant to proceed to the presidency for the benefit of his health.

Mr A. Hornby's re-appointment, under date the 5th instant, to act as assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia, is cancelled.

The judges of the sudder dewany adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 21st ultimo, to Azum Sudoba Dewjee appointing him moonsiff at Rutnagherry in the Zillah of the Konkan.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat for the detached station of Broach, resumed charge of that office on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. H. Hebbert, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, resumed charge of his duties at that station on the 18th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND. *Actg Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 11th instant	Chests	1,085
MALWA.		
Passes granted from Indore up to the 6th ultimo	Chests	18,837
IMPORTED.		
From the 22d November 1836 to the 4th instant	Chests	19,703
Ditto from the 5th to the 11th instant		none.
	Chests	19,703
EXPORTED.		
From the 22d November 1836 to the 4th instant	Chests	17,535
Ditto from the 5th to the 11th instant		198
	Chests	17,733

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, 12th July 1837.

DEESA RACES FOR 1837.

1ST DAY.—TUESDAY 12TH DECR. 1837.

1st Race.—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 P. P. each Subscriber with Rs. 500 from the Fund for Arabs that have never started &c. 2 miles, 8st. 7lb., to be closed 1st Oct. 1837.

Two Names Down.

2nd Race.—A Welter Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each with 300 from the Fund for all Arabs, 11 stone, Hts. 1 mile, Gent Riders.

2d DAY,—*1st Race.*—A Sweepstakes of Rs. 150 P. P. with 400 from the Fund for Arabs, that have never won, heats 1½ weight for age, to be closed 1st Nov.

One Name Down.

2d Race.—A Purse of Rs. 500 from the Fund with Rs. 150 entrance for Arabs, 2½ miles, carrying 1st. 5lb.

3d DAY,—*1st Race*—The Palhampore Purse of Rs. 300 with Rs. 60 entrance, Ht. for Age, winners of one Race 5lbs. of two or more 7lbs. extra, heats Round the course.

2d Race.—A Purse of Rs. 100 with 30 entrance for Galloways, 15. 2 and under, heats, 1 mile, 9 stone

3rd Race.—The "Flare up" Purse of Rs. 200 with 30 entrance, heats, ¾ of a mile, 10st. 7lb. The winner to be sold for Rs. 500, if claimed within ½ an hour after the race.

4TH DAY, *1st Race.*—The Ladies Purse of Rs. 300 with Rs. 50 entrance, Heats 1 mile, 9st. 7lb.

2d Race.—The "Bristly" Stakes of Rs. 200 entrance Rs. 30 for all Horses that have taken one contested first Spear since 1st Feby. 1837. Round the course, heats. Gent. Riders.

3rd Race.—The Poney Purse, 13 Hands and under, Rs. 100, entrance Rs. 30 heats, ¾ of a mile, catch weights.

5TH DAY,—*1st Race.*—A Forced Handicap for Horses that have won during the meeting, winners of the "Flare up" "Bristly" "Galloway" and "Poney" plate's excepted) optional to hours, Rs. 300 from the Fund, 100 Rs. each heats. 2 miles.

2d Race.—A Purse of Rs. 200 with 30 entrance for the Beaten Horses of the Season, heats. 1½ mile Handicap.

Horses walking over, with the exception of the P. P. Stakes, to receive only half the amount given by the Fund.

The Decision of the Stewards to be final.

M. BIRT,—*Secretary.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I beg leave to annex the following Register of the Pluviometer kept at Dhoolia which you can publish if you think proper.

Your's, &c.
H. R. ELLIOTT.

1837. May,	Incs.	Cents.	
29th.....	0	16	with Thunder and Lightining.
30th.....	0	26	
Total..	0	42	

June.	Incs.	Cents.		June.	Incs.	Cents.
13th..	1	32	Thunder &c.	23rd..	0	15
14th..	1	13	Do.	24th..	0	09
16th..	0	55		25th..	0	03
20th..	0	07		27th..	0	06
21st..	2	52	Thunder &c.	29th..	0	03
22nd..	2	12				
			Total inches....		8	07 Cents.

Dhoolia, 7th July, 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—15TH JULY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	8 24	8 59
Sunday	9 8	9 33
Monday	10 5	10 36
Tuesday	11 5	11 32
Wednesday	11 56	0 20
Thursday	0 44	1 8
Friday	1 31	1 56

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	107	107½
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111
Third five per cent Loan	111	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100¼	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100¼	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 1 9	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 9¼	1 | 10½
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	222½
Sovereigns each	10¼	10

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Mary Bibby..	Messrs. Edmond Bibby & Co....	16th July.....	Liverpool.	
Malabar.....	Do. Remington & Co..	Dispatch.....	Ditto	direct.
Carnatic.....	Do. Ritchie Stewart & Co.	20th July.. ..	China....	
Ann.....	Do. DromCarter & Co....	15th ditto	Ditto	
Slains Castle..	Do...ditto	17th ditto	Ditto	
Lady East....	Do..ditto	End of ditto..	Liverpool.	
Edinburgh....	Do. McVicar Burn & Co.	In all July....	China....	
Child Harold..	Do. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.....	5th August....	London ..	
Blake.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co..	Early in August	Liverpool.	
Scourfield.....	Do. Gisborne Menzies & Co.	25th July.. ..	London ..	
Colombia,.....	Do...ditto....	1st August....	Ditto	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Outram, 23rd Regt. N. I. from Sadra.
Lieut. H. A. Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I. from Poona.
Lieut. McGnee, M. Cavalry, from England.
Cadet C. M. Burrow, Infantry, from Mokha.
Asst. Surg. R. A. J. Hughes, from Red Sea.
Cornet FitzGerald, H. M. 4th Dragoons, from England.

DEPARTURE.

Asst. Surg. McKenzie, B, E. Rt. to Poona.
Lieut. Horne, 8th Rt. N. I. to Deccan.
Ensign Compton, 16th Rt. N. I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Aurungabad on the morning of the 7th inst., the Lady of Captain C. Ager, of a daughter.

At Jaulna, on the 21st June, the Lady of Geo. S. Cotter Esq., of the Madras Horse Artillery of a son.

In the Fort, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Brown, Parish Clerk of a daughter.

At Dharwar on the 1st Inst. the lady of J. H. Pelly Esqr. Junr. C. S. of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Deesa, on the 1st instant Gertrude the wife of Mr. Francis Xavier Apothecary His Majestys 40th Regt. Aged 25 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 11th.—Brig Flora, J. Donahay, Master, from Calcutta, 28th April 1837.

" Do.—Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Alexr. G. Mackinzie, Master, from Calcutta, left the Pilot at the Sand Heads 4th May.

Passengers.—Mr. G. Ross, to return on the ship.

" 12th.—Ship Caledonia, T. L. Symers, Master, from Calcutta left Calcutta 9th May, Vizagapatan 24th and Madras 1st June.

Passenger.—John Petre Arnoll.

" Do.—The East India Company's Surveying Brig Palinurus L. B. Haines, Esq. Actg. Commr. from Mocha 24th June 1837.

Passengers.—Lady Arbuthnot, Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bombay C. S. Lieut. McQueen M. C. S. M. Edwards Esq. Bengal C. S. Cornet FitzGerald 4th Lt. Dragoons, 2 Natives, and 4 servants.

DEPARTURE.

" 11th.—Brig Motichund Ameechund, Henry White, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Dr. Morrison.

" 13th.—Barque Hero, W. W. Hughes, Master, to Penang.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, Schooner Shannon and Serveying Brig Palinurus.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Columbia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Jessie Logan Jamaica, Coll. Newall, Tweed, and Minerva.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery. Sir Herbert Compton, Hebe, Earl of Clare, Futtat Hulbary. Flora, Cavendish Bentinck, and Caledonia.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon. and LaPerouse.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, and Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 15th JULY, 1837.

In our previous columns will be found an official notification from the Secretary to the Provisional Committee, to the shareholders of the proposed Bank of Bombay. This document is very much at variance with a paragraph on the subject given in our Extra of the 13th inst: and which we inserted on sufficient authority. There appears however to be some difference of opinion, as to the construction of the despatch referred to in that paragraph.

No business of importance was transacted in the House of Lords on the 2nd May.

In the House of Commons on the same day Mr. Borthwick moved an address to his Majesty praying him to direct the Convocations of the Clergy, with a view to consider matters connected with the interests of the Church. Mr. A. Fraser seconded the motion. Lord John Russell objected to the system of Convocation Courts, as tending to revive the religious disputes which took place in the reign of Queen Anne. On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 23 to 19.

The intelligence from home as to Steam Communication brought by the *Palinurus* is very meagre: we can trace nothing upon the subject in the public prints subsequent to the 14th March. Private accounts mention that the interference of Lord William Bentinck had been exceedingly injurious, not only as tending to delay, but as creating a general distaste to the measure in the minds of those who were prepared to promote the limited plan via Suez to Bombay as a preliminary establishment. It appears however that Mr. Melvill the Chief Secretary at the India House was, in the end of April, in Correspondence with the Post Office, as to some monthly arrangements for an Overland Communication, but by what route is not mentioned.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter from Major Head addressed to the Secretary of our Steam Committee, and annexed to it certain proceedings of the London Association, from which it appears, that Lord William Bentinck was to bring forward a motion in the House of Commons on the 6th June, on the subject of Overland Communication, until which time it was probable that no decided steps would be taken.

The following announcement, published at Marseilles, of the sailing of the Steam Packets for the Levant, which was to commence on the 1st May, had been officially communicated to the Maltese Government.

" ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST OFFICE.

" *Service of the Steam Packets for the Mediterranean*

" The Post Office Steam Packets, established for the purpose of keeping up a regular communication between Marseilles and the ports of the Levant, will commence their service on the first of May next.

" They will depart and return, without interruption, every ten days. The departure from Marseilles will take place on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, and from Constantinople on the 6th, 16th, and 26th.

" The Steam Packets will touch at Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna, both going out and returning home.

" The communications with Greece and Egypt will be effected by means of another line of Packets, which will leave Alexandria on the 6th, 16th, and 26th, and Athens on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. These Packets will touch at Syra, one arriving there on the same day with those arriving from Marseilles and returning from Constantinople; so that the Packet coming from Alexandria may immediately take up the passengers and despatches, brought by the other packets, to their destination at Athens.

" The Passengers and despatches going to Alexandria will wait at Syra, until the second day, the arrival of the Packet coming from Athens, and going on to Alexandria.

" Ten Packets, of 160 horse power each, with a crew of forty two men, and commended by an Officer of the Royal Navy, are appointed to the service of the two lines from Marseilles to Constantinople, and from Alexandria to Athens.

" Passengers will find on board the Post Office Steamers, every convenience they can desire, commodious cabins, saloons handsomely fitted up, decorated with taste, and furnished with looking glasses, carpets, a collection of choice books, and piano fortes. There will be a separate saloon for the ladies.

" A *restaurateur* on board is appointed to supply the passengers with their subsistance,

" The charge for berths is fixed as follows:—Berths of the first class 90 centimes each, for every sea league of 20 to a degree; berths of the second class 60 centimes; berths of the third class, upon deck, 30 centimes. The subsistence of passengers of the first class is fixed at 6 franks a head per diem; and those of the second class at 4 franks. Passengers of the third class may provide themselves from the bill of fare, at moderate prices.

" The charge for subsistence will be unconnected with the passage money, and will be paid directly by the passenger to the *restaurateur*."

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SIR P. MALCOLM AND SIR E. CODRINGTON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 13.

DISMISSAL OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON moved for a return stating the period at which the names of Commander E. Edwards, Lieut. Bryant, Lieut. R. Miller, Lieut. J. Bee. Dr. T. Williams, and Surgeon W. Boyce, were removed from the list of the navy, and they were deprived of their half-pay, and the reasons for such deprivation. He considered the treatment of these officers to be extremely harsh, having been dismissed from the navy, and degraded in the eyes of the service, without a trial.

Mr. ROBINSON supported the motion.

Mr. C. WOOD said it had been assumed these individuals had not an opportunity of having the charges adduced against them fully investigated. This he altogether denied—each case had been carefully investigated. There was a crime cognisable in the army and navy, described as that of being guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Now the administration at the Admiralty, as well as at the Horse Guards, had the power, upon inquiry, and ascertaining it to be the case, that they had so misconducted themselves, to strike their names out of the list. These parties had so offended, and been called on to make explanations, which not being satisfactory, the Admiralty felt themselves called upon to make these parties examples, for the sake of the navy, and removed them from the service.

Sir T. TROUBRIDGE denied that any injustice had been done. He had himself examined these cases with an anxious wish to guard against any hardship being done. If these cases continued to be brought annually before the House it would ruin the service.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought some investigation ought to take place, and that the practice of striking off without a trial should be discontinued.

Some other Hon. Members having spoken,

Sir E. CODRINGTON said a few words in reply, and in the course of his observations made an allusion to the conduct of a gallant officer, who had fished up some brass guns in a neutral port, sold them as prize money, and distributed it without any condemnation. The Right Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir J. Graham) had, on a former occasion, said that if he (Sir E. Codrington) were guilty of a conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen, he should have no hesitation in dismissing him. He would ask the Right Hon. Baronet what it was that he deemed to be conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen? and whether he regarded in that such conduct as that which he (Sir E. Codrington) had mentioned?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that he should vote against the motion. He thought that the power of removing officers whose conduct was stained with dishonour, ought not to be taken away from the Ministers of the Crown; and that it would not be conducive to good government or the honour of the profession that appeals should be instituted from the constituted authorities to that House. The Hon. and Gallant Officer had asked him to define what was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Had the Hon. and Gallant Officer never sat upon a court-martial when this very point had been brought under consideration? He was unwilling to enter into any discussion upon this subject; but he could not refrain from expressing his astonishment that the hon. and Gallant Officer should have attacked the character of a brother Officer—not openly and directly, but by insinuation. (Hear, hear.) The insinuation might not be understood in that House, but it would be fully understood elsewhere—namely, in the service.

Sir E. CODRINGTON said that when the Right Hon. Baronet was at the Board of Admiralty, he had made a complaint to him of the matter referred to; and he had done so because the Right Hon. Baronet had refused the gratuity to which he thought the men engaged in the battle of Navarino to be entitled. He had no hesitation in saying at once that the officer to whom he alluded was Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who had, in his opinion, been guilty of conduct for which many other men would have been dismissed the service. He spoke openly and freely, for Sir P. Malcolm had spoken freely of him, and had said of him that which was not true. The Right Hon. Baronet, too, had sent Sir P. Malcolm to supersede him (Sir E. Codrington) in the command of the Channel fleet. He hoped that the Right Hon. Baronet would now think that he had spoken out explicitly.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the Hon. and Gallant Officer had at last spoken out explicitly. He (Sir J. Graham) did not shrink from the responsibility of saying that he disbelieved the charges in question. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, if he had been guilty of improper conduct, was amenable to the proper, tribunals, and might have been brought before them. He must confess that he did think it rather hard that at that Gallant Officer's time of life, after an attempt for three years to whisper his character away, the Hon. and Gallant Admiral being driven into a corner, should bring forward such charges now.

Admiral ADAM bore willing testimony to the character of his Gallant Friend, Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

Mr. HUME supported the motion.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion..... 46
Against it..... 153
Majority against it.....—107

We are authorised to state, "in consequence of the conversation in the House of Commons on Thursday night, in which Sir E. Codrington reflected on the conduct of Sir P. Malcolm, that Admiral White waited on Sir Edward yesterday afternoon, by the desire of Sir P. Malcolm, and that Sir E. Codrington went to the House yesterday evening to give an explanation of his statement; but no opportunity presented itself. The explanation will be given by Sir E. Codrington in his place on Monday." The *Post* contains the following on this subject: "It is currently reported in the naval and military circles that a meeting of the most distinguished officers of both professions will immediately take place, to express their indignation at the insinuations thrown out by Sir E. Codrington in the House of Commons, reflecting on the character of Admiral Malcolm."—*Courier. April* 15.

The following letters have passed between these officers:—

SIR P. MALCOLM TO SIR E. CODRINTON.

" No. 23, York-terrace, 14th April, 1837.

" SIR,—It appears from the report of your speech in the House of Commons, last night, as reported in the *Post*, that you stated that I ought to have been turned out of the service, for my conduct when in command of the Mediterranean squadron; and I understood the charges to be, that I fished up some brass guns from the wrecks of the ships at Navarino, which were sold, and the proceeds shared as prizemoney on board the *Asia*. and that I had employed ships of the Government in conveying materials for building a house on speculation, and not for my own residence. I hope and believe you have made these statements under a false impression as to the facts. I shall now proceed to state what occurred, on the honour of an officer, and I have no doubt that on attentive consideration you will repair, as far as you may have the power, the injury you have done my character by stating, in your place in the House of Commons, that you have been misinformed. It is true that some brass guns were taken up from the wreck at Navarino by a boat of the *Asia*, and that Captain Hope Johnstone proposed to me that they should be sold, and the money divided amongst those who got them up; of this I approved, and if was so divided. In reply to the other charge, I have to state that in the year 1830 I purchased a piece of land near to Athens, for the purpose of building a small house to perpetuate my name in Greece, in whose welfare I was strongly interested. In January, 1831, the authorities who were engaged in the settlement of Greece were assembled as Salamis, and were on the point of making a finish. when they received instructions to stop, as the Ministers of the Alliance had hopes of obtaining an extension of the proposed limits; great was the disappointment, and the Greeks began to despair of ever seeing the country settled: to show, however, that I considered that the delay was but temporary, I gave directions to prepare to build my house; the three residents of the Alliance accompanied me to the spot, and all urged me to enlarge my plan. I was induced to listen to their suggestions, as it enabled me to show the Greeks the superiority of the Maltese workmen, a number of whom went to Athens where they got full employment. Capo d'Istria, the then President of Greece, said to me that I had conferred a real benefit on his country by beginning to build a house, as it gave confidence to those who were desirous to do the same, and who had purchased lands from the Turks, but were disheartened when we separated at Salamis. I had been in communication with Sir F. Ponsonby, and had the best means for obtaining employment for the Maltese in Greece, and this appeared to me a good begining. When at Malta I employed the best workmen to make doors and windows for this house, and I purchased many articles for the building, which I sent to Greece by a Greek brig, which I hired for the purpose; but I remember that Captain Lyons, of the Madagascar, proposed to me to take the windows into his cabin, as they might be broken in the brig, and I consented, as he was bound to Athens; some polished stoves were taken on board the

Britannia, but her destination being changed when at sea, Capt. Hawkins of the *Raleigh*, who was bound to Athens, proposed that he should take them up; and I consented. These are the only circumstances which I can recollect, and surely these acts are not to be construed into employing Government vessels for private emolument. —" I am your most obedient servant,

" PULTENEY MALCOLM."

The above was confided to Admiral White, who conveyed it to Sir E. Codrington. The following answer addressed to Admiral White was returned the following day :—

" Eaton-square, April 15, 1837.

" DEAR WHITE—Since I had no opportunity last night in the House of Commons of giving Sir P. Malcolm's explanation, and since it cannot now take place until Monday, I think it as well to take the opportunity of pointing out to him, through you, that my object in referring to his conduct was not to injure him, but to show the House of Commons and the country the injustice of the conduct and the doctrine of Sir J. Graham. I say, the Admiralties which have inflicted this punishment on the defenceles, would not venture to inflict it upon those in a condition to defend themselves. Sir J. Graham declares, in contradiction, that he would so treat me if *he* thought I conducted myself unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman. I ask him if such and such things imputed to Sir P. Malcolm, which, if exhibited before a court-martial, might dismiss him from the service would induce him to dismiss me by his own fiat. Instead of a distinct reply, he challenges me by taunts, enforced by a host of cheerers behind him, to name the person to whom I allude. This made my so doing imperative; for if I had then shrunk, what would not have been said of me—not merely by the *Post*, but by respectable individuals of our profession? This said journal makes a false report, as I think I shall show on Monday next in the House, of several of the other speeches as well as of mine. And whether its purpose, as well as that of Sir James Graham, by his taunts, is meant to divert the minds of the members from the real subject before them or not, I will not now offer an opinion. For the present it will be enough for me to say, that I will read Sir P. Malcolm's letter to the House on Monday, and will avoid any comments on it which may not be forced on me. The present Secretary to the Admiralty, adopting the principle laid down by Sir J. Graham, justifies the punishment of Lieutenant Milner when on half-pay, eleven years after the act imputed to him when on full pay. In refutation of this principle, *I* say that Sir J. Graham himself does not act on it; and I instanced the case of Sir P. Malcolm, because he had by report offended against the Articles of War, and was therefore similarly circumstanced with Lieut. Milner, without being treated in a similar manner. I remain, dear White, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) " E. CODRINGTON."

" The expression attributed to me by the *Post* of Sir P. Malcolm 'not having spoken the truth,' is a pure invention."—E. C."

" 11, Park-square, Saturday Afternoon, Five o'Clock.

" DEAR CODRINGTON—I will immediately take your letter, just received, to Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and I foresee, with very sincere pleasure, that the explanation in the House of Commons on Monday will be to the entire satisfaction of Sir Pulteney, his friends, and the service.

Yours, truly,

—*Courier. April* 2. " JOHN C. WHITE."

POST.—MAY 2.

It will be a source of satisfaction to all friends of the Protestant Church, and of the peace and welfare of Ireland, that Ministers have at lenght found courage to come forward, and say that the recognition of the principle of appropriating part of the revenues of the Church to secular purposes is not longer an essential part of any adjustment of the question of Irish tithe. That this is now the opinion of Ministers we collect, and it is nearly all that we can collect, from the confused and unintelligible speech delivered by Lord Morphet last night to the House of Commons in Committee, on introducing a resolution to the effect that :—' It is expedient to commute the composition of Tithes in Ireland into a rent charge, payable by the first estate of inheritance, and to make further provision for the better regulation of ecclesiastical duties," The measure now at length about to be introduced corresponds in substance, if we may credit the assertion of Lord Morpeth, with the resolutions upon the same subject moved unsuccessfully last year by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, as an amendment to the Ministerial and O'Connell project, and subsequently sent down from the House of Lords in the form of amendments to the Government Bill. It is difficult to conjecture how Ministers will justify their conduct in resisting last year the proposal of Lord Stanley, and subsequently the amendments of the House of Lords, and in this year adopting them. Was not the proposal as wise and just last year as it is now? Or was it necessary that there should be one more year of that strife and confusion in Ireland which the allies of Ministers have produced by means of the unsettled tithe question, and which the Executive Government in Ireland has done all in its power to foment? Or did the policy of placing the two Houses of Parliament in collision prove so abortive last year, that it is thought no longer expedient to pursue it? We leave it to Ministers, or their advocates, to answer these questions, expressing only our hope that the Conservative Members of the House of Commons will watch narrowly the provisions of any measure which Ministers may introduce. There is no trick so mean, no deception so frudulent, that it may not fairly be suspected in the case of Ministers who play fast and loose with principles upon such a question as that of Irish Tithe: who assert, for sake of place, and make the house of Commons assert also, that a certain condition is indispensable to any settlement of that question, and subsequently, for sake of convenience, renounce the indispensable condition; who keep a whole nation in a state of needless agitation and strife for two years to gratify a disloyal section of their own adherents; and who (assuming that the measure now to be introduced is what Lord Morpeht describes it) have only consented to a pacification and wholesome alteration of the law when they discover that the law, as it is, is likely to prove too strong for their partisans, the enemies of the law.

THE VACANCY FOR WESTMINSTER.

" Since we last addressed, our readers Sir Francis Burdett has taken the Chiltern Hundreds, and stands again for Westminster. Mr. Leader, who had announced himself as a candidate for the next general election, now resigns Bridgwater, and takes the field against Sir Francis. Sir Francis Burdett now comes forward in the proper character of a Tory, and he will of course have the support of the Tories. We have heard, indeed, that some of the parochical committees of the Tories are a little restive, being unable, all at once, to forget the days when the Hon. Baronet was in his " glory." But we have no doubt this divided feeling will be short-lived. We would, therefore, have all Reformers to make up their minds to the strenuous exertions of all Tories in behalf of Sir Francis.—Of course he cannot have the support of a single honest Reformer. Mr. Temple Leader, who in his short Parliamentary career has already distinguished himself as an able and eloquent advocate of the cause of the people, will receive the support of all Liberal electors, and be returned to Parliament by those who voted for Sir Francis before his apostacy. Sir Francis must gulp down some awkward compliments from his new allies before the Tories suffer him to settle down in his new character of Tory. The *Standard* of Saturday intimates that the only part of the Hon. Baronet that remains uncharged is the character of " gentleman." However, between gentleman and gentleman there is often a wide difference, and we are indebted to some delightful work for the " quiet" remarks of Sir Walter Scott as to the sort of *gentleman* he thought Sir Francis. The shrewed Scotchman, who seldom erred in appreciation of *character*, thus speaks of the Hon. Baronet in an letter to George Ellis, Esq., dated Nov. 3, 1809 :—" The *soi-disant* Whigs stick together like burs. The ragged regiment of Burdett and Folkstone is under yet stricter discipline, for you may have observed that no lover so jealous of his mistress as Sir Francis is of his mob popularity; witness the fate of Paull, Tierney, even Wardle—in short, of whomsoever presumed to rival the brazen image whom the mob of Westminister has set up." Sir Walter saw through the Westminister Baronet, and knew that selfishness and over-weening vanity formed the staple of his character. He never possessed much intellect; but he had at command the common-places of reform, and a flow of language, and with the passing of the Reform Bill his occupation was gone, for it deprived him of almost the only subject on which he could speak so as to deserve attention. The secret of Sir Francis's apostacy is the same selfish vanity which would tolerate no brother near the throne of mob popularity. We have heard it said of the Hon. Baronet, by those who know him well, that he is so engrossed with himself, that, though he has done not a few generous acts he never did one spontaneously; the good he did was always suggested to him by others. We can have no doubt as to the result of the contest. Sir Francis will be supported by all the Conservatives, and Mr. Leader by all classes of Reformers. We will not suppose for a moment that there are any Reformers who require to be told that on this occasion all minor differences must be laid aside. The battle is between Reform and Toryism; and there can be no hesitation on the part of either Tory or Reformer. No Tory will support Mr. Leader, and the Reformer who should think of supporting Sir Francis is fit candidate for Bedlam. Driveller as the Hon. Baronet is, we would still be not a little startled were he to see a single Reformer the dupe of his miserable attempt to defend his consistency.—*Chronicle, May* 2.

" The Rump of Westminster, driven quite frantic by the wise and brave promptitude with which Sir Francis Burdett has complied with the demand of their raggamuffin meeting on Monday last, that he should at once resign his seat, have got up a stupid story about Sir George Murray, as if the Gallant Officers were about to play the game of the Radicals, by standing *on this* occasion for Westminister, and by helping to bring in the Rump candidate through a fatal schism of the great body of Conservative electors, thus divided and broken up between himself and Sir Francis. We can assure the Rump that their hopes are vain, that Sir George Murray knows too much of tactics, and his numerous friends too much of Westminster politics, to meditate so silly, because so unseasonable, a project. Sir Francis has many weeks ago declared war against the O'Connell Cabinet. He has flung down the gauntlet on constitutional, that is, on true Conservative, principles, and tells the revolutionists of the Rump that he is resolved to bring the question to an immediate issue—whether the liberties and laws of England are to be maintained in the person of him, their veteran and never-flinching advocate; or whether they are to be delivered over to the mercies of a rabble whose notion of reform is everlasting change, and whose theory of good government is a " liberal" share of the loaves and fishes for their own especial profit. Sir Francis Burdett insists on fair play from all quarters, as between him and Mr. Leader, who has, placarded himself as a submissive tool of the Rump of Westminister. Yes, Sir Francis, you shall have fair play. The Conservatives at least will " take no unfair advantage" of you in this contest. They will scorn to strike a back-handed blow against the old warrior who fights their battle together with his own. You have nothing to apprehend from any Conservative rival. The friends of the constitution, including the whole intelligence, independence, and Conservative spirit of Westminster, Sir George Murray himself among the foremost of them, will on this emergency devote themselves to your service, and help you to a glorious triumph over the abettors of destruction, the common enemies of every honest Englishman. It must be the aim of all " true-hearted" electors of Westminster, not merely to bring in Sir Francis Burdett, but to make such a demonstration of regard for, and confidence in, him, as shall crush the last remnants of life out of Radicalism, and kick the Rump disgracefully before them, communicating to other and far distant bodies of electors a fellow-feeling with that powerful reaction of sentiment which has taken place among ourselves. At the next general election, which also is propably close at hand, there will be abundant room for Sir George Murray by the side of the Hon. Baronet, and a unanimous determination to support him. But now unquestionably, Sir Francis has a claim to be the sole object of our immediate anxiety and exertions. It is for the defence of the constitutional monarchy that this legitimate and through-bred " Reformer of recognised abuses, in the classic sense of Reform," has thrown himself into the breach, and it would be not merely impolitic, but scandalous, for the friends of King and country to desert their voluntary champion.—*Times May* 2.

THE LATE DEPUTATION TO THE BANK.

The negotiation between the Bank of England and the deputation from Liverpool and Manchester has terminated as almost every man of sense believed it would, and knew it ought to terminate. The Bank refused to comply with the wishes of the deputation; and though some discussion took place upon the subject, we are assured that greater unanimity has seldom been witnessed in the Court of Directors than upon this occasion. It was, indeed, quite impossible that it should have been otherwise. The deputies had no case whatever. They attempted, indeed, to make out an analogy between the case of the American house and their constituents, and then contended that because the Bank assisted the one, she was, in consistency, bound to assist the other. But, in point of fact, the supposed analogy was altogether imaginary. In the case of the American houses, the Bank was called upon by the commercial world, who furnished her with a very large guarantee, to interpose to avert an impending bankruptcy on a gigantic scale, which would have thrown all the commercial and monied affairs of the empire into the greatest confusion; whereas, in the case in question, the Bank was called upon to do what?—to interfere with the natural causes that adjust the price of commodities, by enabling the importers of cotton to withold it from market! The deputation, we are well convinced, never imagined that such a request would be complied with. If it had, the fair presumption—or rather we should say the certainty—is that cotton would have immediately risen 2d. or 3d. per lb., so that the real effect of the measure would have been to enable the merchants, through the vicious instrumentality of the Bank, to pocket this much at the expense of the manufactures! And, supposing the Bank had taken such a step, where was she to stop? Are the importers of cotton the only losers? What claims have they to consideration more than the importers of tea, silk, indigo, and fifty other articles? But the whole thing is so utterly absurd that it is hardly necessary farther to notice it. Our principal doubt as to the propriety of the interference of the Bank in the case of the American houses, was founded on an apprehension that the increased issue to which it might lead would depress the exchange, and hinder the influx of bullion. It was, however, contended that the discredit was so great that there was little risk of this consequence being realised, and we are glad to have to state, that those who took this view of the matter would seem to have been in the right; for, if we are not misinformed, considerable quantities of bullion are now being brought from the continent to the Bank; and it will, no doubt, be the object of the Directors, as it is their duty, and for the interest of the public, to do everything in their power to prevent this influx being stopped till the Bank have accumulated a sufficient supply. It is also, for the interest of the Bank, and of all prudent commercial men, to take such steps as may, on consideration, seem best calculated to hinder the recurrence of such over-trading or commercial gambling, as we have recently witnessed. The suppression of all local notes is no doubt indispensable to this end: this, however, is the affair of the Government and Parliament. —*Courier. April* 15.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN MONEY TRANSACTIONS.

The new American Securities are gradually taking root in the Stock Exchange, and to all appearance are likely to produce important effects, though the operation may be a slow one, upon our whole monetary system. If they obtain full credit here, they will disturb not only the floating debt, Mr. Spring Rice's circulation of Exchequer Bills, but the funded debt itself, by the superior interest they will yield. We have not seen in this market for years past a security bearing interest of 6 or 7 per cent., the capital of which was secured repayment at a fixed and not very distant period. The leading bankers are already beginning to turn their attention to this, for if once a good and regular market is established for them on the Stock Exchange, there is no reason why they may not be held in temporary deposit in the same manner as Exchequer Bills, in which case there will not be much hesitation about giving the preference to them, from the superior return which they give. This, however, is not all. The important feature of the transaction is the great power which it must give to the makers of American Public Securities of all kinds over the Money Market of this country. Let them once establish credit, for the disposition of the monied interest in this respect is well known, and there is really no limit to the circulation they may obtain here. They will not be at all fastidious about the terms upon which they are to raise money in this country; for such is the tendency of the United States, though the great enterprise of the people, to a high rate of interest, that it will for ages to come probably be above the rate paid in this country. It will be worth their while always to give us an abundant and a constant supply, and, whatever vicissitudes may occur in commerce, they will be furnished always with the means of keeping their gold in circulation. Though there may be inconvenience occasionally in shipping goods upon falling markets, there can be none in supplying paper of this kind to settle the trade between the two countries; and should they think it worth while to lay siege to the stock of gold in the Bank of England itself, through this medium, it is difficult to say in what manner it is to be prevented. Most reflecting men are struck with the quiet deep policy of the present scheme, and from the decided success, as indicated by to-day's transactions, which is likely to attend it. The common run of American securities, owing to the inconvenient form of them, had become absolutely unmarketable at the date when these made their appearance, but by merely adopting this new shape, under which the capital is absolutely secured and made payable in London, they instantly acquire a firm footing, which every day will improve. Henceforth the money markets of the two countries will be closely blended together in their operations, and we should not be at all surprized within a very short time to see a branch of the Bank of the United States established in this city.—*Times, April* 28.

" The accounts from the country to-day are very gratifying. From Liverpool they write, " The improvement continues; notwithstanding the arrival of 30,000 bags of cotton to day, prices have advanced, and the sales amount to 5,000 bags, at 1¼d per lb. better than Friday." At Manchester on Tuesday there were many buyers for all sorts of manufactures, and an appearance of returning prosperity which they have not experienced for a long time. At both places they are confident the worst is over." —*Globe, April* 28.

" The failure of Messrs. Heaword and Co., extensive spinners and power-loom-manufactures, of Stockport, was publicly announced on Thursday. The liabilities are stated not to exceed £80,000. It was a concern of long standing, and of reputed considerable wealth.—*Times, April* 28.

Notwithstanding the willigness of many capitalists to invest in the bonds of the United States Bank to a limited extent, there appears to be some difficulty in obtaining loans upon them to any large amount, and the Bank of England, it is stated yesterday refused to consider them in any other light than as foreign securities, which necessarily precludes that establishment from receiving them as guarantees. Were they indorsed as bills of exchange there would, of course, be no hesitation in receiving them; but as they are at present constituted, the assistance which they will render must be comparatively of small extent. In the mean time a resource has been placed at the command of the American merchants which, we believe, was not anticipated. M. Van Buren has drawn bills on Paris for the instalment of the indemnity due by the French government to the United States, amounting to a large sum. The most of these bills will find their way to London, and it was understood yesterday on Change that a number of them had already been received by the house of Morrison and Creyder.—*Chronicle, April* 28.

HERALD.—APRIL 20.

It is with feelings of deep regret we are, at length, compelled to notice a subject of painful interest, which has excited very general observation, and which presents at one view a domestic affliction to our gracious Sovereign, and a violation of the usages of civilised society. We allude to certain events recorded in the *Court Circular* of last week, which placed in unexpected and infelicitous approximation mirth and mourning—the banquet hall of festivity and the chamber of death! We have always given the Duchess of Kent credit, not merely for strict moral propriety, but for those kind and amiable qualities of the heart, which are no less the grace and ornament of a distinguised station. We preferred doubting the correctness of the *Court Circular* to believing that she could have listened to any advisers who were so ignorant of what was due on such an occasion—we will not say to the King, but to the British nation, and to civilization itself, as to induce her to depart from the respect which in this country is ever paid, not only to the feelings of bereaved kindred, but to the place which the sorrows of death have sanctified. No contradiction has been given to the statements which have called forth these remarks, and in reference to which we had hoped the Court Newsman was misinformed. On the contrary, it has been admitted by a Ministerial journal that the entertainment given by the Duchess of Kent did actually take place in the palace of the King at Kensington, while his daughter *lay dead there*, and on the second day from the melancholy event. We may now presume that the announcement of her Royal Highness, with the heiress presumptive, having visited the opera the very night succeeding that event is also true. However disposed we might be to censure such conduct on account of the want of respect which it seemed to evince to the King's feelings, we cannot look upon it in that limited point of view. English habits, public manners, the decencies of society require that such conduct shall not pass unnoticed or unreproved. The high the rank under which an example of this sort is given more necessary it is that it should receive the admonition of public opinion. To us it matters not whether Whigs, Tories, or both, were present at the banquet and music in Kensington Palace. Let party writers treat question of public ethics and manners with party feeling. We have none to gratify. It has been rightly remarked that no such scene ought to have occurred, if the corpse of a domestic servant lay under the same roof. It has been no less truely stated that the Duchess of Kent, not very long ago, consulting her own sense of propriety, considered the death of a menial of her household a sufficient cause for postponing certain entertainments for which she had issued invitations. In the *Court Circular* of Thursday, the same that spoke of the " large and distinguished dinner party" of the Duchess of Kent of the evening before, there was the following announcement :—" In consequence of the lamented death of Lady de L'Isle, Reschid Bey has felt it proper to postpone his two remaining dinner entertainments, from Monday the 17th to Monday the 24th inst., and the one of the 24th inst., to Monday the 1st of May next." We need scarcely add that the entertainments for which the Turkish Ambassador had sent out invitations were not to have taken place under the roof beneath which the corps of Lady de L'Isle reposed; but whether it was out of respect to the King, who had postponed the grand dinner which their Majesties were to have given in St. George's Hall on Saturday, or whether this mark of respect for the King was blended with a polite deference to the usages of the British people, certain it is, that this Mahomedan chief conducted himself in a manner that his Majesty's " Christian" Ministers would have done well to imitate. Has it come to this, that in almost the highest places of the realm, we are obliged to call attention to Turkish examples of civility to prevent the deterioration of the public manners? We enter not into the question why the Duchess of Kent thinks proper, both as regards herself and her illustrious daughter, to have but little intercourse with the Court of William IV. We quarrel not with her taste therein, or with the indulgence of feelings as to certain personages, which if rightly ascribed to her, it would be hypocritical to conceal; but the subject which has called forth these remarks is quite a different question.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Most of our readers are perhaps aware that, upon more than one recent occasion, the name of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been brought forward in the leading columns of newspapers, and certain proceedings, for which that Illustrious Lady, or those whose advice she follows, must be held responsible, have been noticed with no small degree of party asperity. The name of her Royal Highness has been introduced in connection with severe strictures upon intrigues of a discreditable nature, having reference to the future prospects of the Heiress Presumptive of the Crown, and, more recently, charges of want of proper feeling, and becoming sympathy with the domestic distress of his Majesty, have been brought forward in strong and even harsh, language. We can make—and we are disposed to make—very great allowances for the strong feeling likely to be excited in the breasts of all who really believe that one so dear to the British nation as the Princess Victoria, has been surrounded by the net-work of family intrigue, or has been made in any way the instrument of a party in that nation over which she is, in all human probability, destined to reign; but when the mother of that Princess is concerned—when a lady of domestic virtue so irreproachable is represented as implicated directly or indirectly, in such matters—we think that both sound judgment and good feeling would have paused before taking up any such belief. For ourselves we reject it, on the ground of gross improbability, and we cannot commend either the discretion or the delicacy of those who have hastily taken up such a belief, and harshly acted upon it. We come to the imputation of a want of proper feeling, which, if not so important to the nation as that of political combined with family intrigue, is yet more delicate and painful, from the circumstances connected with it. It is made a matter of complaint that her Royal Highness the Duches of Kent had a large dinner party under the same roof where the lamented Lady De L'Isle was lying dead. The very manner in which this has been stated shows (we are very sorry to say it) the ill feeling with which the statement was made. " Under the same roof" we know generally implies being in the same house, and in some degree of unavoidable community—but this is an unfair representation of the case. Kensington Palace was certainly the residence of the Lady De L'Isle, as it is that of the Duches of Kent; but Kensington Palace is a very large building, containing several separate households, and, in point of fact, there is no more community between the dwelling of the Duchess of Kent and that in which the Lady De L'Isle, resided, than between any house in Grosvenor-square and that which is next door to it. In the latter case, possibly a continuous roof may cover both, but we do not say that the respective families in each live under the same roof. So much for the manner of stating the fact; now, for the fact itself. The Lady De L'Isle, we believe, to have been in every respect a most estimable lady—much more so than, by any words of ours, we could possibly express. She was worthy, for her own sake, of all love and respect; and we have the more satisfaction in saying this, because we really do not like to state broadly, as some of our contemporaries do, another ground of respect, which, for the sake of delicacy, we prefer to describe as that which gave her very strong and peculiar claims upon the affection of his Majesty. The Duchess of Kent knew, and no doubt the Princess Victoria has been taught to know, the Lady De L'Isle as one to whom his Majesty was much and justly attached, on account of her amiable qualities—but we ask of those who have so harshly interpreted the conduct of the Duchess of Kent whether it be not greatly to her credit if the Princess Victoria did *not* know of any other reason for the attachment of his Majesty to the lamented lady beyond her own intrinsic worth? We think that his question must be answered in the affirmative. Now, supposing this to be the case, where is the want of feeling or of decorum which has been so unkindly alluded to? Every one knows that the Duchess of Kent's parties are fixed for weeks before they take place, Lady De L'Isle was not even ill when the party of last Wednesday was in all probability invited. The Princess Victoria of course knew that it was to take place. On what ground was her mother to inform her that it must be postponed? What *could* she say more than that an amiable lady had died to whom his Majesty was much attached? Could she with propriety have spoken to the Princess of a *family bereavement*? We ask of English mothers to answer for us. We are sorry to have been compelled to enter into this examination. Being thus compelled, we have taken tice and delicacy for our guides, and have endeavoured to do our duty. We are among those who consider private worth so intimately connected with all that is good in every department of life, that we confess ourselves willing to believe that such a pattern of domestic propriety as the Duchess of Kent is not in all other respects that which the nation would wish her to be. Instead, therefore, of seeking out causes of reproach, and turning to purposes of party bitterness circumstances which are capable of a very different interpretation, we think our-

selves called upon to place them in the light most consistent with our respect for an illustrious lady, so nearly connected with the Heiress Prerumptive. We may be incompetent to the task of doing full justice to the motives of the Duchess of Kent, but our attempt to do so is prompted by feelings of which we have no reason to be ashamed.—*Post, April*, 20.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL 22.

IRELAND.—At a meeting of the National Association, a letter was read from Mr. O'Connell describing the Ministry as being in peril, and Peel ready to take power; though Mr. O'Connell thinks that "his only chance is some fastidous or punctilious abandonment of office by its present possessors." He calls upon the universal Irish nation to raise "a reiterated cry from Cape Clear to the Giant's Cause-way—from Cunnemara to the Hill of Houth—a cry that should and would be heard "kindly at Windsor or Westminister." In less figurative language, Mr. O'Connell advises his countrymen to address the King and petition Parliament, "that the mild, the paternal, the conciliatory, the peace-proceeding, and above all, the impartial and just administration of the affairs of Ireland by the present Ministry, should be continued and perpetuated."

Mr. O'Connell, in a postscript to the above letter, proposes his fifteenth grandson, Christopher O'Connell French, as a member of the Association.

There is a rumour in Dublin of the intended retirement of Lord Plunket from the Irish Chancellorship, in consequence of the overruling of his judgment in the cause of Hodgens *versus* Hodgens, and the confirming of the judgment of Sir Edward Sugden by the House of Lords. Baron Richards was mentioned as his successor.—*Times*, [The cause of resignation seems inadequate.]

SCOTLAND.—The election for the counties of Ross and Cromarty has terminated as we fore saw it would, in spirit of the confident anticipations of victory indulged in by the *Courier* and other Government journals. The Tories have triumphed by a considerable majority. No returns have been received from the island of Lewis, but the result of the polling in the other districts was.

For Mr. Mackenzie of Applecross	307
Mr. Mackenzie of Muirtown	196
	111

The returns from Lewis will probably reduce this majority, but still leave it a considerable one in so small a constituency. The Whigs say that their defeat has been occasioned by the interference of the brother of Sir Francis Mackenzie, who compelled his tenants to vote for the Tory, though Sir Francis had expressly desired that they would support the Liberal candidate. The real opinion and inclinations of the nominal electors, in these small Scotch counties, seems to be of the least possible consequence.

The office of Director of Chancery, formerly held by the Earl of Roslyn, now regulated as to the duties to be required from the Director as well as in point of emolument, has been conferred on Mr. Roger Aytoun, Writer to the Signet.

We regret much to learn that nearly all the cotton-mills, and some of the steam-loom weaving-factories in Glasgow, are at present shut up, in consequence of a disagreement regarding prices. We believe that this most unpleasant state of matters arose from the master spinners proposing to take off an advance which was given to the spinners about four months ago. Those mills that are not yet shut up have given the men warning.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The weavers belonging to several of the Ayrshire villages are likewise out working on the roads, or at such other temporary employment as can be obtained, till the state of the country changes; several of the cotton-spinning factories in Renfrewshire are working on reduced time, and the most of them are about to do so. There is likewise a prospect of some of them being stopped for a time altogether, in consequence of the spinners refusing to submit to the reductions wished by the masters.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MISCELLANEA.

Captain Sir G. Gipps, one of the Canada Commissioners, and Mr. Thomas Elliot, Secretary to the Commission, arrived in town on Sunday from Canada.

Major Richardson has written a letter to the *Times* reaffirming those charges against the Legion in Spain the correctness of which General Shaw denied.

The Longford Election Committee have been sitting during the week. The result of their labours is that seven of Mr. White's votes have been struck off.

The Reverend Dr. Joynes, of Rochester, has been preferred to the living of Grasvested, which is in the gift of the Crown. Dr. Joynes took an active part at the recent meeting of the clergy of Rochester in defence of the Ministerial measures for the settlement of Church rates, and his preferment to the living of Gravesend has excited the wrath of the *Times*. [The Tories, it is well known, never gave patronage, clerical or lay, to political partisans.]

The remains of Lady De Lisle were removed from Kensington on Monday, and taken to Penshurst. Among the carriages in the procession, were three of the King's the Queen's the Princes Augusta's, the Dutchess of Gloucestor's and those of Lords Wellesley, Brownlow, Howe, Mayo, *Brougham*, Beresford, and Sir Richard Vyvyan.

A large and distinguished party was given on Saturday by Miss Harriet Martineau, at which so much difficulty was experieneed from the crowd of carriages, that more than one was broken before the aid of the Police could be obtained.—*Courier.*

Lord Lyndhurst has returned to London, in time for the discussion of the Irish Municipal Bill. His daughter remains in Paris, very ill.

A report of the death of the Countess of Lincoln has been in all the papers; but her Ladyship, though unwell is not dead or in danger.

The Honourable and reverend Dr. Gerard Wellesley, lies dangeronsly ill at Apsley House.

The intended marriage between the Viscomte de la Rochefoncault and the daughter of Sir G. Trotter is entirely set aside, and the whole of the English wedding party, with the intended bride, have returned to this country. Various causes are assigned—some say religion others money.

The Marquis of Londonderry has written a letter to the editor of *Galignani's Messager*, to contradict the report of his having had a narrow escape from assassination at Warsaw, by a pistol fired at him at the grand review. The story, he states, is a falsehood from beginning to end.

Baron Heickeren, Lieutenant in the regiment of Chevalier Guards of the Empress of Pussia, has been sentenced by a court-martial—on account of his duel with the poet Alexander Pushkin, who died of the would he received in that duel—to the loss of his rank, and of the patent of Russian nobility which he had acquired, and to serve as a common soldier.

Hamburg papers of the 18th instant speak of the great falls of snow, which have drifted to the depth of ten, fifteen, and twenty feet. In some places the tops of the houses were entirely hidden from view, and access to them was only to be obtained by means of shafts made through the snow with great labour, as in a mine. Many of the occupants of the one-story houses were obliged to come out by the chimney.

The atmosphere was remarkably clear during the eclipse of the moon on Thursday evening so that the whole of the beautiful process was distinctly visible.

The extensive and beautiful Highland state of Glenelg has just passed into the hands of a new proprietor. Lord Glenelg has disposed of it to Mr. James Evan Baillie, formerly one of the representatives for Bristol, and at present a banker and merchant in that city. Mr. Baillie purchased another Highland property in Badenoch, from the late Duke of Gordon. The estate of Glenelg is said to have been sold for 77,000l.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE COUNTRY.

A severe contest at Lewes terminated on Thursday, in the election of the Honourable Henry Fitzroy, by the narrow majority of 397 to 371 over his opponent Mr. Easthope The account given in the *Spectator* three or four weeks ago, of the dissatisfaction of the Liberals in Lewes at the treatment of Mr Blackman, with other circumstances, must have prepared our readers for a defeat of a Ministerial candidate in that borough. The *Morning Chronicle* contains a four-column report of the proceedings, at the nomination on Wednesday; which, however, is deprived of its chief interest by the knowledge of the unfortunate result. Mr. Fitzroy seems to be a clever sort of person; but we have a mean opinion of his political honesty, as he did not scruple to reproach Mr. Easthope with his support of the Poor-law, while he was compelled himself to acknowledge that he approved of its principle, and only objected to its "unchristian and unconstitutional" details. Mr. Easthope displayed considerable tact, readiness, and command of temper, in dealing with the speech of his antagonist, on the hustings, and with the interruptions he received from a gang of drunken Tories, who created much confusion. Mr. Westmacott, of the *Age*, also figured at this election; and was even put in nomination as a candidate by two members of Mr. Fitzroy's Committee.

The Tories have been soundly beaten at Rochdale. Mr. Fenton, the Reformer, was elected on Tuesday, by a majority of 393 to 339—44, over his Tory opponent, Mr. Royds. The late Member for Rochdale, Mr. Entwisle, was a Tory; so the good cause has gained one by this election. Had it been necessary, the Liberal majority would have been larger; but the voters did not wish to expose themselves to Tory persecution: the Ballot is wanted at Rochdale.

Major Scarlett is a candidate for the honour of representing Guildford with Mr. Baring Wall. What has Major Scarlett done that he should be the *ame damnée* of the Guildford Wallites? We never heard any thing against Major Scarlett's character as a soldier or gentleman; but he must have a pretty strong stomach to digest what made the Honourable Mr. Best sick, and what Mr. Miles Stringer and a resolute lawyer, Mr. Thesiger, would not look at. Mr. Best, Mr. Stringer, and Mr. Thesiger, each declined the chance of being Mr. Wall's colleague—what, we repeat, has Major Scarlett done to merit that honour?

Mr. Benbow and Mr. Groves have been put forth as the Conservative candidates for Wolverhampton.—*Staffordshire Examiner.*

It is reported that the negotiations which have for some time been carried on between the Church and the Wesleyan Tories have ended in a rupture, and that the former intend to bring forward Mr. Henry Walker, as a candidate, (failing to find a better,) and the latter, Mr. J. Thornely, a West Riding Magistrate, residing near Barnsley.—*Sheffield Independent.*

Sir John Chetwode means to oppose Sir Harry Verney at Buckingham. Sir Harry has turned out a better Liberal than we took him for, and we hope he will beat the Tory.

APRIL 29.

Lord Lyndhurst left town on Thursday afternoon, for Paris, having received a very alarming account of the state of his daughter's health. About six weeks ago his Lordship, at the suggestion of two medical friends (one a physician, the other a surgeon) of great experience and reputation, took his second daughter to Paris for the purpose of having an operation of a delicate nature performed on her throat by Mr. Roux, who has acquired considerable celebrity for his skill in that branch of surgical science. The operation was performed with success, and the young patient, an interesting child of fifteen, was pronounced to be cured, when she was suddenly seized with the Parisian epidemic called "la grippe." The symptoms soon manifested themselves in the most severe forms of cough and fever, and Lord Lyndhurst was so much alarmed, that in spite of the urgent claims upon him, as a leader of his party to attend to his Parliamentary duties, he merged the statesman in the parent, and determined not to leave Paris At the beginning of last week, however, his daughter was pronounced convalescent; and Miss Copley, his Lordship's sister, having arrived at Paris, he left that metropolis for London. Since his return all the accounts have been favourable till Thursday, when he received a letter announcing a dangerous relapse: he immediately ordered horses, and started with his eldest daughter for Paris, to receive, we fear, the last embrace of his poor child; or, what is more probable, to find her no longer a living object of his affection. We have entered into this detail in order to explain to the general public the reason of the absence of a political chief at this important political crisis—a reason which all who have any thing worthy to be called a heart, will admit with sympathy and respect.—*Times.*

The death of Mr. John Blackburne, Member for Huddersfield, and Chairman of the Corporation Commissioners, was announced in a part of our impression last week. Mr. Blackburne was universally respected for manliness of character and sterling independence. As a Member of Parliament he was a consistent Liberal; and, after listening to the niaiseries, the false compliments, the snuffling excuses and simpering tones of certain so-called Representatives of the People, it was quite refreshing to get one of his brief, pithy, direct and distinct statements of fact and argument from Mr. Blackburne. As a lawyer, Mr. Blackburne enjoyed considerable practice, and was more than respectable. Had he been a Tory, his standing on the Northern circuit would have secured to him the choice of the Treasury briefs; but as he happened to be a Whig and "something more," and a firm supporter of Ministers, he had the mortification of seeing his Tory junior and inferiors carrying away the Government business. In fact he was shamefully neglected by the Government—absolutely insulted by the men whose system appears to be the preference of everybody whom they ought to discountenance. Among their minor offences, few have excited greater disgust against Ministers than their treatment of the late Mr. Blackburne.

At a meeting held on Monday, at Apsley House, after a stormy discussion, it was finally resolved that the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill should be read a second time; and that, upon a question being put to the Duke of Wellington, as to what he intended to do in the Committee, his Grace answered (drily) it would be soon enough to consider that when the time arrived. Last year the more moderate part of the Tories gave way to the Ultras. It remains to be seen whether the more violent or the more moderate men are this year to be in the ascendant. Certain it is that the Ultras in both Houses are quite furious. They make no secret of their dissatisfaction with the others.—*Chronicle.*

A correspondence between Mr. John W. Lovesey and Lord William Lennox, relative to Captain Berkeley's statement in the House of Commons as to the mode in which Mr. Lovesey got his commission, appears in the papers this week. Mr. Lovesey commences the correspondence by calling Captain Berkeley's statement "a series of abominable falsehoods." The next letter is from Lord William, arranging a meeting between the Captain and Squire Lovesey. The third letter is from Mr. Lovesey, promising to go to London from Charlton, that the "matter" may be "settled as soon as possible." Then follow three letters, which we subjoin.

(No. 4.)

"Gloucester Coffeehouse, Saturday.

"My Lord—My late arrival in town this morning, and being prevented seeing my friend till Monday on the subject of your Lordship's letter and my reply thereto, I must defer his calling on you till Monday.

"I am your Lordship's obedient servant,

JOHN LOVESEY."

(No. 5.)

"Gloucester Coffeehouse, 24th April.

"My Lord—I beg to withdraw the offensive expression (infamous falsehood) contained in my letter of the 12th instant, to Captain Berkeley, and most freely apologize for its employment in a moment of extreme irritation and under misconception.

"I have the honour to be your Lordship's obedient servant,

"J. P. LOVESEY."

(No. 6.)

"St. James' Street, 24th April, Six o'Clock, P. M.

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, which is perfectly satisfactory to Captain Berkeley.

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant.

"J. W. Lovesey, Esq." W. PITT LENNOX."

How, or why, Mr. Lovesey became so pacific on a sudden, is nowhere explained.

Mr. Rigby Wason and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly have also figured in a warlike correspondence this week. The support of it is briefly this—that Mr. Wason having cast "certain imputations" on Mr. Kelly, in a speech delivered at a public meeting at Ipswich, Mr. Kelly demanded "satisfaction:" which Mr. Wason refused. Whereupon Mr. Kelly threatened to post Mr. Wason as a slanderer and a coward. Mr. Wason, in reply, refuses to consider Mr. Kelly in the light of an equal, until he has refuted or explained satisfactorily the charges brought against him; and says, in the mean while, that he will leave it to the public and the Court of King's Bench to determine whether he deserves to be called a slanderer or a coward.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords has decided that the Earl of Fingal had made out his claim to vote for the Representative Peers of Ireland.

Lord Durham is expected in London towards the end of next month.

The Marquis of Waterford intends to proceed to Africa for the purpose of lion-hunting; for which sport he has collected a formidable train of bull-dogs and blood-hounds.

A young Irish Member is said to make it his constant amusement, when travelling in his gig along the road, to pelt the pedestrians with eggs. For this purpose he provides himself with some five, six, or seven dozen, according to the distance he has to travel, prior to starting; and as he approaches the foot passengers, he flings the egg, and bedaubs their faces or clothes all over with its yolk.

Sir E. D. Scott, M. P. for Lichfield, has withdrawn his name from the Reform Club.—*Standard.* [Sir Edward was always a Trimmer.]

Lady Augusta Gordon, formerly Lady Augusta Kennedy, is appointed to the situation of housekeeper at Kensington Palace, held by the late Lady de L'Isle.

The *Courier* says, that the letter published in that journal last week, containing an account of tha seizure of the correspondents of the *Times* and *Herald* by the Carlists, is a forgery; to discover the author of which no pains shall be spared.

GREENACRE'S CONFESSION.

We are happy to say that the doubts created in the mind of many persons as to the guilt of the above convict, by the specious line of defence adopted by him at his first examination, and in which he persisted up to the moment of sentence being passed on him, will we doubt not be dispelled when we announce that he has at length confessed his guilt. After the able and affecting address of the Recorder, when passing sentence. Greenacre appeared very depressed, and shortly after being removed to his cell begged the turnkey would inform the Sheriffs that he desired an interview with them. Information of the request was instantly conveyed to them, when Sir J. Duke and his colleague immediately left the Court and proceeded to his cell. On seeing them Greenacre addressed them in a clear and firm voice, and said that, matters having now arrived at the worst, it might perhaps be as well for him to acknowledge that the statement he had previously made was not founded on truth, the fact being that after his arrival with his unfortunate victim at Carpenter's place on the afternoon of Saturday, 24th December last (Christmas-eve), a quarrel arose between them on the subject of the property each had represented themselves to possess, when the deceased (Mrs. Brown), using strong language towards him for deceiving her, so exasperated him that he took up a piece of wood resembling the roller for a jack-towel or for a piece of silk, which at the moment was lying near him, and struck her violently on the right eye, which blow inflicted the injury that has been so ably described by Mr. Girdwood and the other surgeons at the different examinations and at the trial. The blow instantly stunned her; but he prevented her falling to the ground by seizing hold of the chair. He then placed a pail which was standing in the room by the side of the chair, and holding her neck over it, he with a common table-knife cut her throat, and held her in that position until the blood had ceased to flow. He then sat himself down for a short time for the purpose of reflecting what he was to do with the body. Various modes suggested themselves to his mind, but at length (within an hour after he had committed the horrid deed) he determined on its dismemberment in the revolting manner which has been so often described. After dissevering the head and limbs from the trunk, he put the former in a bag, and, placing it under his arm, he proceeded with it to the house of Mr. Evan Davis, in Bartholomew close, Smithfield, and made the statement relative to his having quarrelled with Mrs. Brown, and the marriage having been broken off, which has been described in the evidence of that individual and his wife. After leaving their house, which was about eleven o'clock on the night of Christmas-eve, he proceeded on to Stepney, when, taking the head out of the bag, he threw it into the Regent's-canal, not far from the spot (Ben Jonson's lock) where it was on the 6th of January discovered. He then inquired whether the privy of the house, No. 6, in Carpenter's-place, in which the horrible tragedy was committed, had been searched, and, on being answered in the affirmative, but that nothing of a suspicious nature had been found there, he expressed his surprise at the circumstance declaring that previous to the blood coagulating he threw the contents of the pail down it. The sheriffs then questioned him as to the time and manner in which he disposed of the remaining portions of the body of the unfortunate woman, but suddenly he became very taciturn, merely declaring in the most solemn manner that the famale prisoner, Gale had not the slightest knowledge that he had committed the horrid crime until after he was taken into custody. It will be seen that his statement of having the head in his possession when he called on Mr. Davis is corroborated by the evidence of that person's wife, she having deposed at the examinations and trial that he had a bag with him, containing what, in her opinion appeared to be quartern loaf.—We understand Greenacre has a brother possessed of considerable wealth, but who has declined in any way interesting himself in his behalf in the degrading circumstances in which he has been placed. It may be stated as a fact singularly illustrative of the extraordinary mind of this criminal, that within two days of the commission of the foul murder of which he has been convicted, he had actually commenced a correspondence with a female possessed of some property, with a view to another matrimonial alliance. His letter on this subject, we believe, is at this moment in the hands of a gentleman of high standing at the bar, and exhibits all that plausible and hypocritical facility of expression for which, throughout this horrible investigation, he has distinguished himself.—(*Standard*)

CONDEMNED SERMON.—The penny-a-line reporters have again been making their harvest of the convict Greenacre. A condemned sermon was yesterday preached at Newgate, and of course these worthy "recorders" have edified the public with a column of description on the occasion with their usual ponderous minuteness, from which all the real information we gather is that the convict maintained his usual imperturbable demeanor. After the sermon he addressed the congregation as follows:—"I beg leave to return thanks to the congregation for their prayers in behalf of my immortal soul, and I feel it a duty that I owe to God, and for the peace of my own mind, to declare, in the presence of that God before whom I must soon appear, the entire innocence of Mrs. Gale of any knowledge of or participation in the affair as any person living. And, as regards my own life, I value it not, but do declare, in the presence of that God before whom I must soon appear, that I am as perfectly innocent of all intention of causing the death of that most unfortunate woman as any person who has ever accidentally been the cause of destroying a fellow-creature. And I call upon the newspaper press to do justice to my character when I am no more, who have caused the sacrifice of my life."—Now that the fate of Greenacre is fixed, without any chance of his escape, the anxiety of those who delight in horrors to witness the last scene of this melancholy tragedy increases every hour. Previous to the trial places had been engaged at the rate of half-a-guinea a head, and paid for, in the windows and balconies of the houses opposite the prison; but within the last two days the charges have been greatly increased, and a guinea and a half have been offered and refused for standing-room at a window immediately fronting the drop. Great as was the concourse of spectators at the last execution (that of Pegsworth) the charge did not rise higher than 5s. The landlord of the public-house at the corner of Fleet-lane is said to have let one of his rooms to *a party of ladies* and gentlemen for the morniug at the charge of ten guineas! The proprietor of a coffee-shop in the immediate vicinity has made his premises equally profitable. A former proprietor of this shop cleared £30 on the morning of the execution of Bishop and Williams!—*Times May*, 2.

EXECUTION.—After the death-warrant arrived, and Greenacre found that he had no longer any hope, a visible change took place in his demeanour, although it was evident that he was determined to endeavour to support his character for firmness to the last. The Rev. Dr. Cotton was unremitting in his endeavours to induce him to think seriously of the horrible offence he had committed, and seek for pardon from his Maker. The wretched man said that he would much rather be left to meditate by himself, and he had no desire to avail himself of the religious assistance of the pious chaplain. Dr. Cotton in vain endeavoured to alter his determination; his reply was always the same.

On Sunday evening, in the course of conversation, Greenacre said that he was prepared to die, but he was innocent of the crime of murder, and the whole affair was the result of a melancholy accident. He also added that Gale was quite innocent of the crime of which she had been convicted; and that he was very sorry that her connection with him had brought her into her present situation. None of Greenacre's relations came to see him since his conviction, but it was understood that he had applied to have a last interview with his companion in guilt, Sarah Gale, but this request it was deemed advisable not to accede to; and the subject was never again renewed by the culprit. Yesterday evening Sir J. Duke went to Newgate, and had an interview with the prisoner, and asked him whether he had any communication to make, or whether he wished to do so. Greenacre replied, that what he had already stated was true, and that the death of the deceased had been caused by accident. He shortly afterwards retired to bed, and slept soundly for five hours. This morning, on Mr. Newman, the head turnkey, going to his cell and asking him how he felt, he replied, pretty well; and appeared quite resigned to his fate. At seven o'clock the number of persons assembled in the Old Bailey was immense; and it was conjectured that they were much greater than upon the occasion of the execution of Mr. Fauntleroy.

At an early hour last night the Old Bailey, and the space around the angles of Newgate, were thronged with a clamorous multitude, including almost as many women as men, and among the latter persons apparently of every grade in society, though, as in all such cases, the great mass was of the lowest order. Vehicles of every description drove up in quick succession. The passengers seemingly having their curiosity gratified by the gloomy aspect of the walls, soon retired to make way for another train. Occasionally a carriage full of gentlemen, and, we believe accompanied by ladies in more than one instance, mingled for a moment amidst the eager crowd. Many hundreds spent the night sleeping on the steps, before the doors of the prison, the opposite shops, and St. Sepulchrer's church; and all who had procured places in the windows commanding a view of the place of execution, made sure of their seats by occupying them several hours before the dismal preparations commenced. There were not at any time of the night less than 2,000 people in the street. So great was the anxiety to procure a commanding side that several persons remained all night actually clinging to the lamp-posts! The public-houses and coffee-shops were crowded with customers. Any house that had still a seat undisposed of informed the public of the vacancy by announcing the fact on large placards posted on the walls, and forthwith the rush of competitors was greater than on any former occasion. The interval was spent in jokes and amusements, and two boys actually sparred with boxing-gloves under the gallows? In truth, no criminal ever went to the scaffold with less sympathy than Greenacre. His approaching doom excited but jests and maledictions.

It was for the time apprehended that Greenacre would after all, be executed at Horsemonger-lane instead of Newgate, and this diversity of opinion certainly caused the crowd to be less dense than it would otherwise have been. At length, at half-past three, the suspense was put an end to by the opening of the gates of the court-yard, and the appearance of the workmen with boards for the erection of the scaffold. The clinking of the hammers, the ringing of the chains, and the concussion of the boards, as one after another they were incorporated into the platform, were now the signal for a simultaneous irruption of hundreds and thousands from every part of the metropolis. At this time the drop presented a frightful spectacle. The carriage upon which the gibbet was to be erected was surrounded by a set of desperate wretches, who evinced the most savage joy at its appearance, and appeared to long for the coming sacrifice. As the morning advanced the multitude

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became consolidated into one vast aggregate, through which neither coaches, cabs, nor any kind of vehicle could make their way but with difficulty. The police and constables now began to fix blocks and bars at the termination of the different avenues, to prevent such a fatal accumulation of numbers as that which occurred when Mr. Steele's murderers were executed, and when not less than thirty individuals were crushed to death.

It was now six o'clock, and the machinery of death was conspicuous at a great distance. The height of the horizontal beam of the gallows from the base of the platform on which it was erected was about twenty feet. Those who could not approach nearer were glad even to view it from Ludgate-hill. The roofs of the houses were covered with spectators. About half-past seven the Sheriff's carriage arrived, preceded by a body of constables. The gentlemen who produced cards were then admitted through the Sessions House. All others, of what rank soever, were rigidly excluded, except the reporters for the press. After waiting about a quarter of an hour the strangers were conducted into the press-room, were the hangman and his deputies soon made their appearance. The Jack-Ketch-in-Chief is a small, well-built, wiry, intelligent-looking man, of bronzed features. His hair is black as a raven. He came in bare-headed, smiling, and sat down talking with his assistants as if on a topic of ordinary business, as indeed it was with him. One of his coadjutors was like himself, the other was a tall venerable man —a hoary-headed apprentice. The Sheriffs immediately proceeded to the condemned cell, where they found the culprit quite resigned to meet his fate. He said that he had one request to make, which he hoped the Sheriffs would not refuse him. They replied that they would not, if it was not inconsistent with their duty. Greenacre then said that he had to request that he should not be kept upon the scaffold any longer than was absolutely necessary, and that it might be "all over" as soon as possible. The culprit was assured that his request should be attended to. By this time the period for the execution was fast approaching, and the necessary preparations were made for pinioning the culprit, which being done, Mr. Cope handed over the prisoner with the death-warrant to the Sheriffs to see execution done upon him. The melancholy preparations being completed, the procession set out towards the scaffold.

The culprit appeared pale, his lips were firmly compressed together, and he appeared to be engaged in inward meditation. He wore the same clothes he did on the trial, but he had fallen away a good deal since that period. He walked with a firm step until he reached the door leading to the scaffold, when, on hearing the murmur of the people's voices, he shrunk back, evidently alarmed at the idea of going out upon the platform, and requested the executioner to dispatch him as quickly as possible. The moment he was perceived by the populace a hideous and discordant yell burst from the assembled multitude. Greenacre's lips quivered, his face turned pale as ashes, and his mental sufferings were evidently dreadful. The preparations were soon completed, and the drop fell. He was much convulsed, and at each heave of the chest and shoulders the populace responded by a cheer, and when it was clear that life was extinct, and the body of the unhappy culprit hung motionless, one tremendous cheer was given. The body, after hanging an hour, was taken down, and to-night will be interred by the side of Pegsworth within the jail. He left no dying direction save that his spectacles should be given to Mrs. Gale. The crowd seemed as if they never could satisfy themselves with gazing on the hanging murderer. The women were, if possible, more ruthless than the men. As the period for taking down the body approached, a fierce conflict ensued between the two crowds, one leaving the place of execution and the other rushing towards it. The pressure became so great in the narrow passages that several fell in a state of exhaustion, and we fear that some, especially the females, have been trampled to death.

Greenacre has had much personal injustice done him: he was by no means an ugly man. His height was at least five feet eleven inches; his figure was erect and gentleman-like, and his eyes remarkably full, clear, and penetrating. It would be unjust to insinuate that he died unrepentant, for as far as sorrow could have touched an iron heart like his, insensible to domestic tenderness, and almost from his youth to his last days a scoffer at religion, he evinced it: no criminal ever displayed greater mental consistency and fortitude, and none ever needed it more, for he died an object of unmitigated horror and execration to all who had heard of his atrocious crime. The concourse that thronged the Old Bailey and the space around St. Sepulchre's church could not have been less than 25,000 persons. It was scarcely possible to imagine that so great a multitude could have been compressed into so small a space, until they were seen departing through the streets in so many directions, and then every thoroughfare seemed filled. The utmost order and regularity was preserved by the constables.—*Globe, May 2.*

ATLAS.—APRIT 13.

It is confidently asserted by persons who are presumed to be in the confidence of ministers, and who are amongst their most energetic supporters in the House of Commons that, whatever may be the fate of the Irish Municipal Bill, in the Upper House, ministers will neither subject his Majesty to embarrassment by resigning their offices, nor resort to the expedient of a dissolution of Parliament. While this resolution was forming in Downing-street (within the last few days) Mr. O'Connell was engaged in writing to the association in Dublin, urging the people to convene a public meeting, and to recommence with renewed vigour the suspended tactics of popular agitation.—Coupling these two circumstances with the source from whence the rumour comes, we are justified in inferring that the policy which ministers propose to adopt in reference to the House of Lords will be worked by new and unexpected instruments; and that, instead of making war upon that assembly by increased majorities in the Lower House, or by a further demonstration of the unpopularity of the Tory party, which the secession of the present Cabinet, it is presumed, would produce, they intend to invoke to their assistance that potent auxiliary, "pressure from without."

LONDON, APRIL 27.

"As to holding office, I have only to say that I conscientiously believe that the well-being of the country requires that I should hold it, and hold it I will till I am removed." Such was the resolution avowed by Lord Melbourne at the close of the last session, and deliberately founded on the principle that so long as a Minister possesses the confidence of a Reformed House of Commons, he is bound in duty to maintain his post. But Lord John Russell has more recently declared that the Irish Corporations Bill is of vital importance to the Administration, and expressed his sense of the evil of bringing forward measures, year after year, and suffering them to be defeated, without taking any step, and further, he has stated that he does not think the Government can permanently go on or ask the confidence of the commons, if it suffers principles to be applied to the Government of Ireland against which it protests. This has been interpreted as a pledge to resign upon the defeat of the Irish Corporations Bill, but any such purpose on such grounds is overruled by the higher and more comprehensive principle asserted by Lord Melbourne. Which, then, is to prevail? This is a question which must be decided by the people. If Ministers are prepared to propose any step to obviate the defeat of their best measures, well and good, let them resign should the step be refused to them: but if they do not as yet contemplate any step to conquer the difficulty, they are required to hold their ground till public opinion upon the factions obstruction in the House of Peers has formed a firm and settled judgment, upon which a liberal Government will be compelled to proceed to some measure for the removal of the dead lock in the Legislature.—(Chronicle.)

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 3:—"Comly of this city has failed. Rumour says for fifteen millions, with all his connections; but from the best sources of information I can apply to I find that the amount does not exceed eight millions. Mr. Samuel Comly was one of the largest wholesale dealers in domestic goods and exchanges in the United States. But I wish one thing to be clearly understood, *i. e.* that he has very little to do with foreign trade. As a matter of course, Mr. Comly's misfortune has drawn several smaller houses into the vortex, but none of magnitude."—(Chronicle.)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

(From the Spectator of the 8th to 29th April.

BIRTHS.

The 22d Mar. at Stockholm, the Hon. Mrs. Bligh, of a daughter. The 5th the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter. The 7th at Florence, the Lady of Bradford Wilmer, Esq. of a son. The 22d at Budapest, in Hungary, Mrs. Charles C. Barton, of a son. The 5th at Richmond, the Lady Muncaster, of a daughter. The 5th in Chester Street, Governor Place, the Lady Jane Swinburne, of a son. The 6th the Lady of William Taylor Copeland, Esq., M. P., and Alderman, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, of a son. The 7th at Clapham Common, the Lady of John Humphery, Esq., M.P. of a son. The 10th at Burghley, the Marchioness of Exeter, of a daughter. The 12th in Grosvenor Square, the Right Hon. Lady Poltimore, of a son and heir. The 9th in Belgrave Square, the Lady of Charles Tracy Leigh, Esq. of a son. The 8th at St. Neots, Mrs. Neville Day, of twins. The 10th at the house of her father, Brice Pearce, Esq., Mankham, Essex, the Lady of Daniel Mildred, Esq., of a daughter. The 7th at Wilshall, near Alton, the Lady of Commander George Dobson, of a son. The 8th at Cheltenham, the Lady of the Rev. Charles Heart, A. M., of a son. The 15th, at the Duke of Bedford's, Belgrave Square, Lady Charles Russell, of a daughter. The 16th, at Gilston Park, the Lady of H. G. Ward, Esq., M. P., of a son. The 18th, at Ramsgate, the Lady of Sir James Lake, Bart., of a daughter, still-born. The 21st, in Grosvenor Place, Lady Culling Smith, of a son. The 24th, the Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, of a daughter. The 16th, at Clapham Park, the Lady of George Bowes Watson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son. The 21st, in Dover Street, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, of a daughter. The 24th, in Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, the Lady of Chevalier de Kantzou, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Lisbon, of a son. The 15th of January, at the island of Mauritius, the Lady of Louis de Drusina, Esq., Hamburg Consul, of a son. The 10th, at Stirling Castle, the Lady of Major Clarke, of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, of a son. The 14th, at Hawkstone, the Lady of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M. P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st March, at Kenilworth, John, second son of John Russel, l Esq., of the Woodlands, to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Collins, Esq. M. P. for Warwick. The 14th at St. Mark's, Kennington, Edward, son of Deputy Commissiary-General De St Remy, to Caroline, daughter of Lieut. Col. C. C. Dixon, Military Superintendent, Fort Pitt, Chatham. The 30th at New Church, the Rev. Thomas Tunstall Haverfield, B. D., Rector of Goddington, Oxfordshire, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, to Caroline Sophia, relict of the late Edward Bryant, Esq. of Lansdown House, Southampton. At St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Capt. Charles Kinnaird Johnstone, K. L. S., son of the late James Johnstone, Esq., to Alva, Elizabeth, only daughter of Francis Gordon, Esq., of Kincardine, Aberdeenshire. The 12th at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Right Honourable Lord Arthur Marcus Cecil, Hill, second brother of the Marquis of Downshire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq. of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, and of South Carolina. The 3d at Milan, Charlotte Leopoldina, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Bart., G. C. B., to Count Emanuel de Zichy, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Major of the Hungarian Guard. The 6th at Grittleton, Wilts, the Rev. Pichard Prankard Jones, Rector of Charfield, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth Charlott, Widow of the late Captain Kearney White, R. N. and daughter of the late Joseph Neeld, Esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman Square. The 11th at St. Mary's Church Cheltenham, John. eldest son of Isaac Cookson, Esq., of Meldon Park, Northumberland, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagden, Northumberland. The 5th at Walcot Church, Bath, William L. Colquhoun, Esq., of Clathick, son of the late Right Hon. A. Colquhoun Lord Register of Scotland, to Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Wadham Locke, Esq., M.P., of Rowdeford House, Wilts. The 18th at St. George's Hanover, Henry Hale, Esq., of Langham Place and Holbrook House, Somerset, to the Hon. Catherine Louisa Hood, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Bridport. The 17th at Maidstone Church, Peter Richard Hoare, Esq, eldest son of Peter Richard Hoare, Esq., of Clayton Hall, Lancashire, to the Lady Sophia Marsham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney. The 20th at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Rev. Augustus Morgan, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, third son of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart, of Tredegar, to Frances, second daughter of Rowley Lascelles, Esq., of Upper Grosvenor Street. The 18th at St. James's Church, Dover, the Rev. Frederick de Chair, Rector of East Langdon, Kent, to Luisa Jane, eldest daughter of Richard Mee Raikes, Esq., The 10th at Carron Cottage, Fifeshire, James Stirling, Esq., Civil Engineer, Dundee, to Susan daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Hunter, Professor of Logic in the University of St. Andrew's The 4th of January, at Somerset, Cape of Good Hope, William T. Brown, Esq., Government Surveyor of the districts of Albany and Somerset, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Douglas, Lanarkshire. The 20th in the Chapel of Wroxhall Abbey, Warwick, Chandos, second son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., Harewood, Herefordshire, to Theodosia Anne Martha, daughter of the late Christopher R. Wren, Esq., of Wroxhall Abbey.

DEATHS.

On the 3d April, at Willoughby House, Cheltenham, the Countess of Moray. The 5th, at his house, Hertford Street, May Fair, Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwhich, in his 93d yrs. The 5th, John Entwisle, Esq., M. P. for Rochdale, of Foxholes, Lancaster, and of York Terrace, Regent's Park, in his 53d year. The 4th, at his house, Tavistock Place, Thomas Hasker, Esq., in his 85th year. The 1st, suddenly of an affection of the heart, at his house in Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, John Constable, Esq., Royal Academician. The 30th March, at Hanley, near Edinburgh, Augusta, Wife of James Moncrieffe Melville, Esq., in her 27th year. The 29th, at Gloncester Place, Edinburgh, Jane, Wife of John Wilson, Esq., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. The 28th, at Westwood House, near Colchester, the seat of his father-in-law, Charles Rooke, Esq., Henry James Humphrys, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, the eldest son of Ambrose Humphrys, Esq., of Upper Wimpole Street. The 6th March, at Gravesend, John Wade, Esq., in his 71st year. The 1st, at his residence at Salt Hill, Bucks, John March, Esq., in his 81st year. The 29th March, at her house, Albion Place, Maidstone, Mrs. Crew, relict of the late Robert Crew, Esq., in her 81st year. The 30th, in Moira Place, Southampton, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Croft, Esq., of Marwell Lodge, Hants, in her 85th year. The 31st, Mrs. Freshfield, of Union Terrace, Peckham, in her 87th year. The 29th, at Barton Lodge, Mary, relict of George Birch, Esq., late of St. Leonard's Hill, Berks, in her 100th year. The 10th, at Kensington, Lady de l'Isle, in her 42d year. The 10th at her house in South Audley Street, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Vernon, in her 84th year. The 2d, at Banff, Joseph Bethune, Esq., late Major in the 78th Highlanders. The 8th, in his 67th year, David Jones, Esq., who was for 40 years in the Engrossing office of the House of Commons. Mr. Jones was known throughout Wales as Davydd Hael O'Dowyn, David the Generous, of Towyn. The 4th December, at Canton, from the upsetting of a boat, in his 15th year, Duncan S. Campbell, Midshipman of the Viscount Melbourne, and eldest son of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square. The 11th, at Hurst, Berks, after years of painful suffering, Richard Westbrook, Esq., in his 82d year, formerly a Magistrate for the county. The 5th, Mrs. Barrer, in Barrett's Court, Wigmore Street, in her 111th year. It is said that the deceased accomplished a journey on foot from Liverpool to London in nineteen days, being at the time upwards of 100 years old. Mr. Joseph Miller, of Williamstown, near Dublin, in his 102d year. At Liskeard, Mr. Tremayne, in his 102d year. Within a year of his death he fetched water from the well for his use. At Butterton, Stafford, Mrs. Ellen Wardle, in her 105th year. She could knit, sew, and read to the last. The 7th of March, James Sharratt, aged 16 months; 15th, William, 6 years and 5 months, 21st, Judith, Wife of E. Sharratt, 55; 22d, Judith, infant; 28th, Mary Ann 5 years and 3 months; 29th, Lydia, 3 years and 11 months. Thus in three weeks has Edward Sharratt, of Kidderminster, been bereft of every member of his family. The 19th at her house Lower Grosvenor, Street the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Selsey. The 16th in Upper Wimpole Street, in her 84th year, Mrs. Fraser Tytler, Relict of the late Hon Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland. The 13th fourteen days after having given birth to a daughter, Louisa Anne, in her 35th year, the Wife of Richard Temple, Esq., of the Nash, near Worcester. The 12th at the residence of his brother, General Wardlaw, at Southampton, of Apoplexy, Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., of Whitehall, and of Moray Place, Edinburgh. The 10th at Dawlish, Devonshire, the Rev. John Norcross, Rector of Framlingham-cum-Saxtead, Suffolk, in his 76th year. The 16th Charles Gwilt, Esq., of Ickingham, Suffolk, in the 83d year. At Fenton House, Hampstead Heath, in his 78th year, Lady Elizabeth Eleanor Dundas, Relict of Major-General Dundas of Fingask. The 16th at Wilton Rectory, Norfolk, Anne Frances, Wife of the Rev. W. H. Hanson, and sister to the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., M.P., in her 34th year. The 21st at her house, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, Lady Tancred. The 21st at the Vicarage House, New Brentford, the Rev. Sir Robert Peat, Bart. The 18th at Vimiera, Wandsworth Road, in the 71st year, Amy, wife of the late Edward Halsey Bockett, Esq., of South Lambeth. The 20th at his residence in Gray's Inn Square, Edward Littledale, Esq., the only surviving brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Littledale, in his 57th year. The 24th at his house in Cavendish Square, in his 58th year, Charles Scott Murray, Esq., of Danesfield, Bucks. At Wickham, Hants, Pitt Burnaby Greene, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, in his 72d year. The 21st at his residence in the Vicar's Court, Lincoln, in his 87th year, the Reverend George Jepson. He was upwards of half a century a Prebendary and Senior Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral. The 25th, at Bath, Lady Brownrigg, Relict of the late Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G. C. B., of Hilstone House, Monmouth. The 22d. on board the Monarch steam-ship, Captain Bain, on her voyage from Edinburgh to London, Mr. John Drew, second officer, who in the execution of his duty, fell from the top-sail yard, and was killed on the spot. The 20th, at her daughter's, Pevington Farm, Pluckley, Mrs. Barber, in her 92d years, Relict of Mr. J. Barber, formerly of Holt Hall, Norfolk.

MISCELLANEA.

Amongst the presentations at the late Drawing-room, that of Lady Mary Grimston, the youngest daughter of the Countess of Verulam, who made her *début* at Court, excited the especial notice of Royalty from her great personal attractions.—*Post, April 27.*

The fashionable circles of Leamington have been much engrossed with an affair of honour that took place, early on Wednesday, between Col. M'Alpine and Lieut. St. G. H. Stock, of the 2d Foot. A Capt. Lech acted as second to the gallant Colonel, and H. Whitty, Esq., to Lieut. Stock. One exchange of shots not proving satisfactory, another took place, after which the parties left the field without any injury having taken place.—*Ibid.*

It is the intention of the Commander-in-chief to order six horses per troop of the 3d Light Dragoons (now under orders for the East Indies, to relieve the 11th Light Dragoons) to be given up to the latter regiment, the recruiting troop of which, now at Maidstone, will march to Canterbury, and remain there, still under the commandant of the cavalry depôt in charge of the horses.—*Chronicle, April 27.*

Lord Radnor has renewed his attack upon the Universities, by entering a new notice. His lordship has hitherto been treated with singular delicacy by the objects of his hostility, but such perseverance may render an exposure of motives necessary. *Quousque tandem* is all that we shall at present say to the noble earl.—*Oxford Herald, April 27.*

Dr. Dalton, we deeply regret to state, suffered a serious attack of paralysis on Tuesday, at his residence in Manchester. On the following day he rallied, and indicated appearances of convalescence. On Thursday morning, however, he sustained another attack. Since the first attack he has been unable to articulate even monosyllables, but has signified his wishes by signs, which have happily been understood by his attendants.—*Manchester Times.*—We understand Dr. Dalton was still alive on Saturday afternoon, and the symptoms were more favourable, but little hope is entertained of his recovery.—*Standard, April 27.*

The late Mr. Villebois has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, said to amount to between £200,000 and £300,000, to his youngest brother, Mr. F. Villebois, the spirited manager of the Craven hounds. Who will take to the H. H. country, so many years hunted by the deceased, is as yet unknown.—*Hampshire Telegraph, April 27.*

The late inclement weather has not been alone destructive to the woolly part of the creation, but the feathered have suffered also. The grouse districts have suffered to an immense extent. The shepherds report the finding of great numbers of the abovenamed birds dead from actual starvation. Our informant states that on the 10th inst., he, within a mile of his farmhouse, succeeded in taking four old birds in the snow, which he philanthropically set down amongst the poultry, and, strange to say, they fed and roosted with their new companions for three days, after which they returned to their snowy wilderness.—*Scotsman, April 27.*

That there is now going on throughout the country a lamentable and alarming increase of crime cannot be denied. The calendars at the late assizes have presented a fearful augmentation in the number of offenders. In Dorsetshire, the number of prisoners at the assizes, joined with those at the preliminary session, and the calendar at the Bath quarter-session, all of whom, but for the recent regulations, would have been brought up for trial at the assizes, amounts to nearly 250. How far this melancholy result may have been effected by the severity of the weather, and the distress of the poor—how far it may be accounted for by the fashion of late years, of giving to the children of the poor a worldly education rather than inculcating on them the sound principles of religion, are questions which demand the deep consideration of all.—*News, April 27.*

The companion of Mr. Davidson in the late unfortunate expedition, which terminated so fatally to himself, Abu Bekr. was for 27 years a slave in Jamaica, where he went by the name of Edward Donnellan, from a master in whose employ he was. From hence he came in the possession of Mr. Anderson, where he first attracted the attention of Dr. Madden, the stipendiery Magistrate, who, finding him a man of superior education and abilities, applied to his master to purchase him, in order to give him his liberty. For some time the latter resisted, until at last with a noble generosity, he declared that the services of his slave were so valuable to him, that he was above all price but that he would freely give him his manumission. It appeared that he kept all the accounts of the estate in the Arabic characters, which he afterwards translated into negro English to the overseer. On inquiry into his history, it was found that his parents were persons of high distinction at Timbuctoo, where he was born, about the year 1794; his grandfather, Omar, being an Ab-kaid or magistrate of that city, and son of the King's witness, one of the principal law officers of the State; his father also being a Scheriff, who died when he was nine years old. He had received the first education the country could afford, until travelling with his tutor to Gonah, in a civil war which ensued between the sovereign of that city and a neighbouring sultan, he was taken prisoner, and sold as a slave to an English ship on the coast. Although but fourteen years of age when thus torn away from his native land, he retained a most excellent knowledge of Arabic literature, particularly the Koran, as also the names of its most celebrated commentators, and could also repeat all the services and minarets of the mosques. Through the influence of Dr. Madden he was sent over to England, in order that some opportunity might be found of sending him over to his native country, which offered itself in tha expedition of Mr. Davidson, to whom he soon became sincerely attached, and who spoke highly of his fidelity. One of the last letters from Mr. Davidson, in speaking highly of his servant, announced that a near relative of Abu Bekr was then the governor of Timbuctoo, from whose influence he anticipated much for the final consummation of the objects of the expedition. During his stay in Jamaica Abu Bekr became a convert to Christainity, and during his short residence in this country excited a great deal of respect and esteem from his conduct and attainments, particularly from some of the first Arabic scholars. On being conducted to the British Musuem, although more than 27 years had elapsed since he had seen the land of his birth, he immediately recognized several objects of association with his early youth, particularly the hippopotamus, several species of acacias and palms, etc, which he never could have seen in the West Indies.—*Globe, April 5.*

MURDER OF FOUR CHILDREN BY A FATHER.—The inhabitants of Old Basford' near Nottingham, were yesterday horror-stricken by a report that Thomas Greensmith had strangled his four children. On being admitted into the house, we proceeded up stairs, and there, in one bed, lay the eldest child, and in another the other three; their countenances having that remarkably livid appearance peculiar to those who die a violent death; there was the calmness of innocency, but also the expression of horror written upon their countenances, which appalled every one. The cord or whip thong with which they were strangled (one having been found in the room), had not been properly placed, and had nearly separated one of the ears of the eldest child; the neck, too, of the youngest was very much lacerated; they were all so much marked that their suffering must have been horrible. From our inquiries it appeared that the father, Greensmith, is a labourer; that his wife, after being ill a considerable time, which involved him in debt, died some time ago, that last Tuesday he received about £5 out of a money club, and had since then been very much harassed by persons to whom he owed money. He told the woman who looked after his children she must not sleep there that night but get another place; she accordingly left the house.—The murder was discovered by a neighbour about nine o'clock this morning, who went to call the eldest boy to go to work, when she found all the children were strangled and the father gone. He was remarkably fond of his children, but having been fearful of going into the workhouse, he determined on this horrible infanticide. The age of the sufferers are ten, eight, five, and two years.—*Courier, April 5.*

It is a singular fact that the first mile of road from Shoreditch to Newington has been for some time past repaired with the black porphyry stone brought from China as ballast in the tea-ships; and that the next half-mile has been repaired with granite from Bombay!—*Atlas. April 15.*

"We regret to have to record the demise of Sir R. Clifton, Bart., which took place at Clifton, near Notting ham, on Friday last. He was in his 71st year, and succeeded his father, Sir Gervase, on 26th September, 1815. He was the seventh baronet, and served the office of High Sheriff, in 1820. As he died unmarried, the tittle devolves on his eldest brother, now Sir Jewkes Clifton.—*Ibid.*

"We regret to announce that Lord Lyttelton died yesterday; his Lordship, who was in his 56th year, married in 1813, Lady Sarah Spencer, eldest sister of the present Earl Spencer, by whom he has left several children; the eldest son now Lord Lyttelton, will be of age the 31st of March next.—*Globe May, 2.*

"Lord Segrave, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, has just appointed a batch of thirty magistrates for that county, among whom there is not a Conservative or Tory. It is rumoured at Cheltenham, that the whole of Mr. C. Berkeley's election committee in that town are also to be popped into the commission.—*Ibid.*

The Princess Victoria, when she appears at the opera, is remarkable for the plainness of her dress; she wears her hair in plain bands, and if there is any ornament, it is something very slight in the middle of the forehead; the only thing remarkable about her Royal Highness is a large old-fashioned fan, which she constantly uses.—*Globe. April 28.*

The South Devon Tories are, it appears, tired of Mr. Montague Parker, for whom they rejected Lord John Russell, Lord Courtenay, the eldest son of the Earl of Devon, is now their selected object.—*Ibid.*

The estimate certainly of the private property of the French monarch will startle those who have entertained the notion we ourselves were taught to hold of the immense wealth of the Orleans' family. Two millions four hundred thousand francs per annum, about £96,000 a-year, are said to comprise the whole of the King's income —an income far within that of many English noblemen, and of some Commoners.—*Standard May 2.*

"Many erroneous reports having appeared in various papers respecting the illness of her Majesty, we consider it necessary to state, upon the first authority, that her Majesty's indisposition has never assumed a dangerous character. The Queen has been confined to her room for a short time from a bilious attack, attended with fever: but now her Majesty rises early, and is able to join the company in her drawing-room; and both Dr. Chambers and Dr. Davis are perfectly satisfied with the progress the Queen is making towards recovery.—*Post May 2.*

The Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, youngest son of Lord Wharncliffe, has just had a windfall under very curious circumstances. Mrs. Freeman, the owner of Housely Hall, Yorkshire, died lately, and on opening her will, it was found to contain a bequest to Mr. Wortley of property, personal and freehold, amounting in the whole to about £10,000. The clause in the will to this effect states that Mrs. Freeman, having long been a sincere admirer of the manly independence of Lord Wharncliff's political character, was so much gratified at seeing Mr. Wortley determined to tread in his father's steps, that she was induced thus to testify her admiration of his character, and at the same time to aid, in some degree, in making up the pecuniary deficiencies which the sacrifice of professional to political success might call upon him to make. The bequest consists partly in money, to be paid immediately, and partly in reversionary property, including the Housely Hall estate.—*Post, May 2*

It is the fate of every young man who enters life with good prospects or fortune, to be dogged by playtable adventurers of all kinds. All the young men of fortune are marked by a class of persons whose business it is to find out victims for their own especial advantage, and who are never lost sight of while a chance remains of their being brought to book. Few better speculations have appeared of late than the youthful Lord Ward, and we know that even premiums have been offered for an introduction to him, by titled and dashing personages, for no other purpose in the world than to draw him into play, and plunder him. one instance is related of a person who, in order to get access to the young lord, offered to purchace, at a premium, the I. O. U.'s that had been given by his lordship to an individual who had succeeded in winning money of him, but who rejected all offers to part with his interest in so valuable a "quarry." It is by pursuits of this kind that hundreds of scamps subsist—daily and hourly on the watch for such chances as may present themselves.—*Satirist, April 10.*

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